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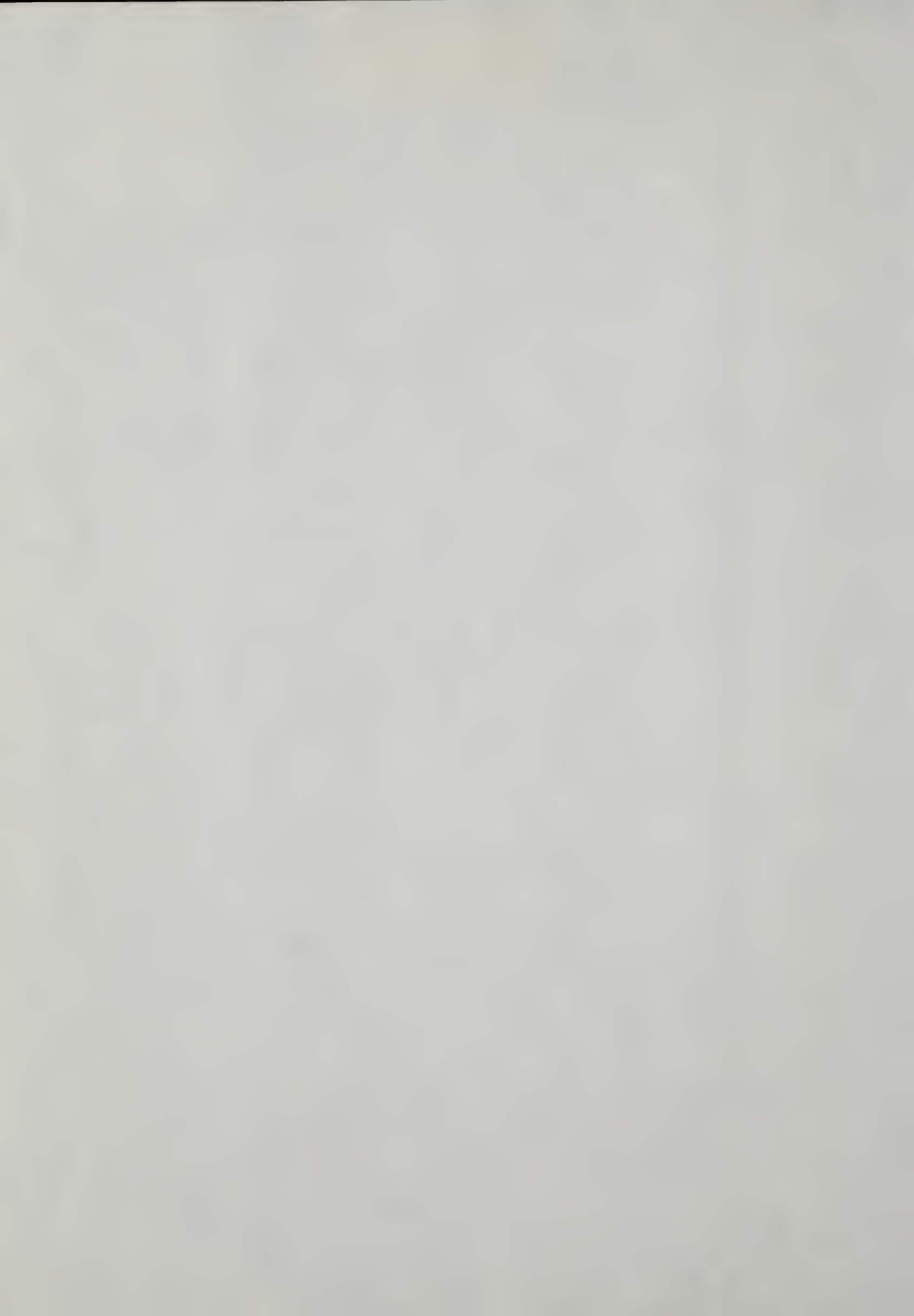
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FAMILY HISTORY

Compiled by

MARY KINGSLEY ASHLEY CASPER

and

MABEL E. ASHLEY

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Rec'd July 19-1978

3 6 7
William Edward
Ashley

2005186

6
Mary Agnes
Kingsley

Mabel Edith Ashley 3

7 13
William Holbrook
Ashley
b. 1819 - Bath, Eng.

7 14
Tryphena Attwell

7 11 12
Thaddeus Augustus
Kingsley
b. 1827 New York

7 11
Maria Huntington
Bridgman

13
William Ashley

Hannah Holbrook

14
James Attwell

Charity

12
George Kingsley

12 17 6
Nancy Agnes Baker

11 15
Cephas Bridgman

11 16
Mary Bartlett

17 21
Thaddeus Baker

17
Phebe Sylvester

15 19
Erastus Bridgman

15 20
Rhoda Hulbert

16
Preserved Bartlett

(Polly) 16 20

Mary Parsons

*Stephen⁴ Baker 21 27
Lucy King 21 28

Noah Bridgman 19 23
Mercy Clark 19
James Hulbert 20 24
Eleanor Pomeroy 20 24

29
Nathaniel Parsons 31
Sarah Rust 20 25 26 32

21

21 27⁴
Stephen⁴ Baker

*James in Clark's den
in the doghouse*

capt. 26 34
John³ Baker

26 37 63
Rebecca Clark

lt. 34 59
Timothy² Baker

wd 34 60 Atherton
Sarah (Hollister)

Dea. 36 43 61
John Clark

36 43 63 64
Mary² Strong
2d w

58
Edward¹ Baker

Jane (Joan)

lt. 34 60
John Hollister

34 60 98
Joanna Treat

60 77
Lt. William Clark

60 77
Sarah

63 64 77
Elder John¹ Strong

63 77 100
Abigail² Ford

John's 61 Strong

Thomas¹ Ford 99
wd Elizabeth (Chard) Cook

22

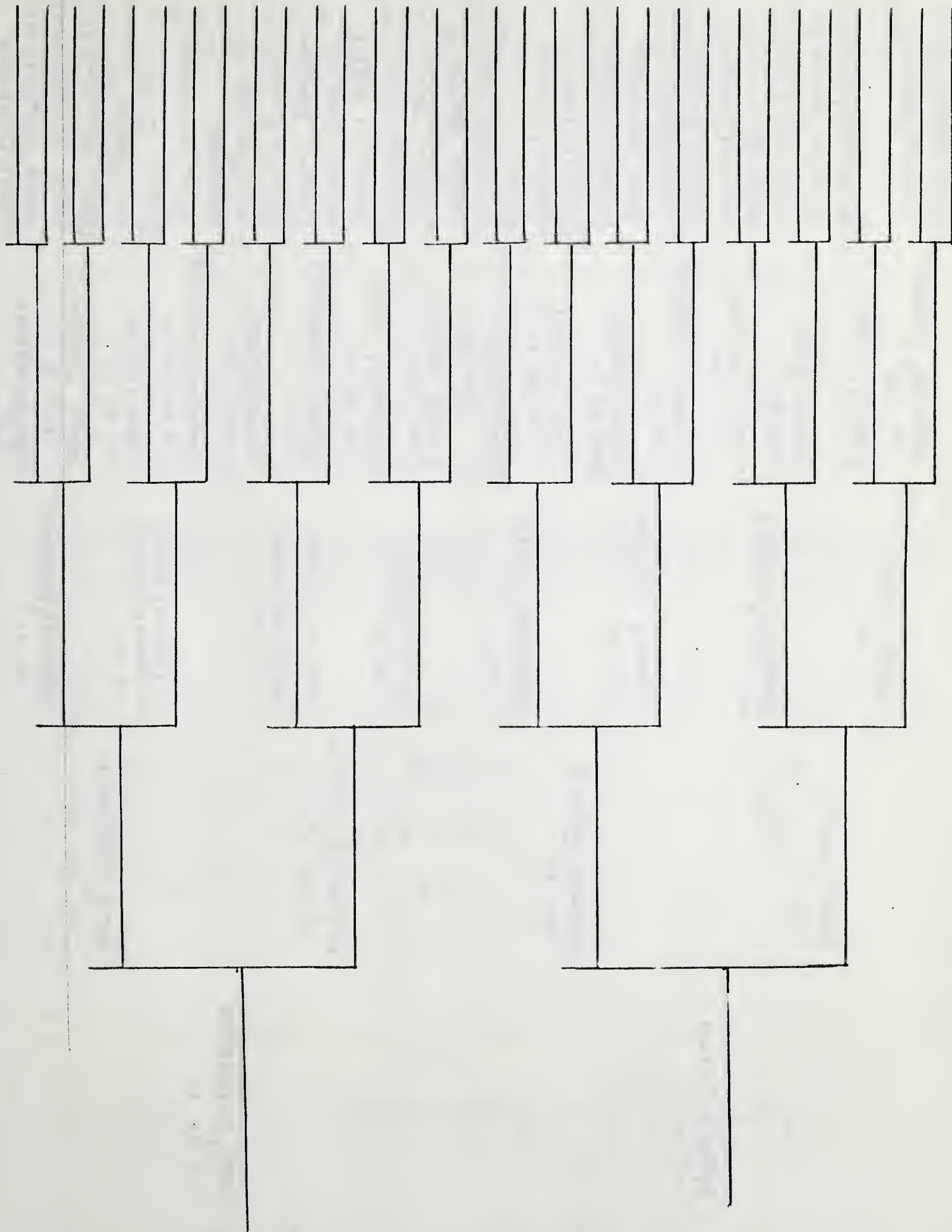
21 27 28
Lucy King

28
Eleazer King

Sp. 14211

*see Bird's in work
see Hollister's in work
see Clark's in work*

Hannah Graves



23

24

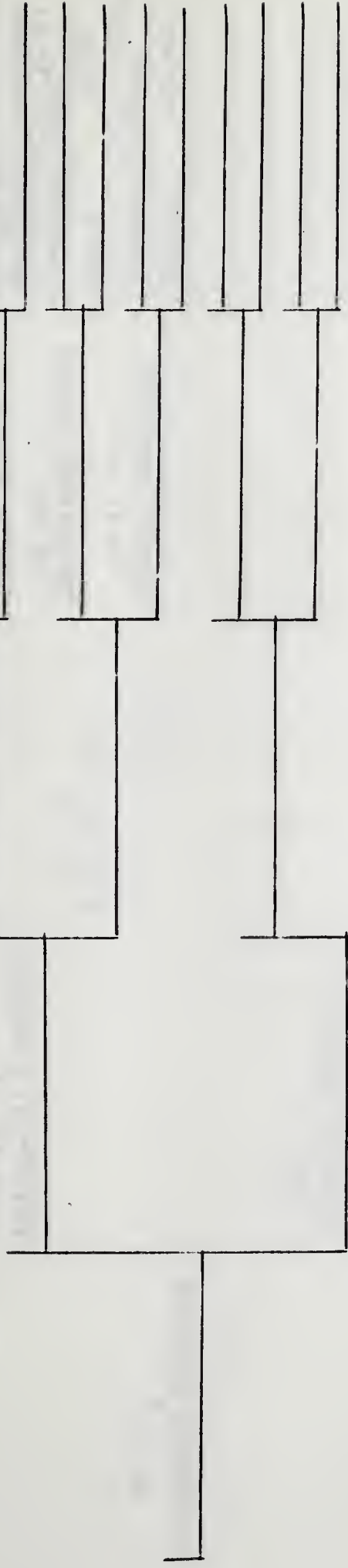
25	19 23 71 Noah ⁵ Bridgman	23 29 30 Noah ⁴ Bridgman	29 39 ³ Deliverance Bridgman	39 70 John ² Bridgman	James ¹ Bridgman ⁶⁸	1
				39 70 71 Mary Sheldon	Sarah Lyman 68 103	2
				29 40 73 John ² Taylor	Isaac Sheldon 70 77	3
				29 40 73 74 Thankful Woodward	Mary Woodford 70	4
				42 ³ 74 Mark Warner	John ¹ Taylor 72	5
				42 ³ Abigail Montague	Rhoda ^{2d} 72	6
				30 42 76 Nathaniel Phelps	Henry Woodward 73	7
				42 76 Grace Martin	Elizabeth 73	8
				36 43 61 2d. Mary ² Strong	John ² Warner 74	9
				43 79 Hannah Stebbins	Priscilla Symonds 74	10
26	19 71 Mercy Clark	31 48 Mary Judd	31 37 ³ Nathaniel Clark	47 82 ² Mercy Burt	Richard Montague 75	11
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Abigail Downing 75	12
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	Nathaniel Phelps ^{76 107}	13
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	Elizabeth Copley 76 107	14
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	William Martin 76	15
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	Lydia Marsh. 76	16
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	Lt. William Clark 77	17
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	Sarah 77	18
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	Elder John Strong	19
				47 83 ³ Mariah Strong	2d. Abigail Ford	20
27	31 48 Mary Judd	31 48 Mary Judd	31 48 Mary Judd	47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Isaac Sheldon ^{70 77}	21
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Mary Woodford	22
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	John Stebbins ^{43 77}	23
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Abigail Bartlett ^{43 77}	24
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Samuel Wright 79	25
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Margaret 79	26
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Henry Burt 81	27
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Eulalia March 81	28
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Dea. Thomas Judd 82	29
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		30
28	31 48 Mary Judd	31 48 Mary Judd	31 48 Mary Judd	47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Thomas Strong ⁸³	31
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd	Mary Hewitt 83	32
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		33
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		34
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		35
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		36
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		37
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		38
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		39
				47 83 ² Samuel Judd		40

- 25-2 Sarah⁶⁸⁸ Lyman¹⁰³³ d. Richard¹⁰² Lyman + Sarah Osborne
- 25-7 Henry¹⁰⁴ Woodward¹⁰⁴ s. Thomas¹⁰⁴¹ Woodward + Eliza¹⁰⁴¹ Tyxen (or Tynen)
- 25-9 John² Warner¹⁰⁴ s. William¹⁰⁴⁴ Warner
- 25-10 Priscilla² Symonds¹⁰⁵ d. Mark¹⁰⁴¹ Symonds + Joanna
- 25-10 Richard¹⁰⁵ Montague s. Peter¹⁰⁵ Montague + Eleanor Allen
- 25-12 Abigail Downing¹⁰⁵ d. Rev. Dr. Downing¹⁰⁵ + _____
- 25-13 Nathaniel¹⁰⁷ Phelps s. William¹⁰⁵ Phelps + Elizabeth _____
- 25-15 William¹⁰⁷ Martin¹⁰⁷ s. John¹⁰⁷ Martin + Grace¹⁰⁷ Marsh.
- 25-16 Lydia¹⁰⁸ Marsh d. John¹⁰⁸ Marsh + Grace¹⁰⁸ Baldwin
- 25-19 John¹⁰⁸⁵ Strong s. John (St. George)
- 25-20 Abigail¹⁰⁸ Ford d. Thomas¹⁰⁸ Ford + Elizabeth (Chard) Cook
- 25-22 Mary¹⁰⁸ Woodford¹⁰⁸ d. Thomas¹⁰⁸ Woodford¹⁰⁸ + Mary¹⁰⁸ Blott¹⁰⁸
- 25-23 John¹⁰⁹ Stebbins¹⁰⁹ s. Rowland¹⁰⁹ Stebbins + Sarah¹⁰⁹ Whiting¹⁰⁹
- 25-24 Abigail¹¹² Bartlett¹¹² d. Robert¹⁰⁹ Bartlett + Ann¹⁰⁹ _____
- 25-25 Samuel¹¹² Wright s. John¹¹² Wright + Emfeel _____
- 25-32 Mary¹¹³ Hewitt¹¹³ d. Rev. Ephraim¹¹³ Hewitt + Isabel¹¹³ _____

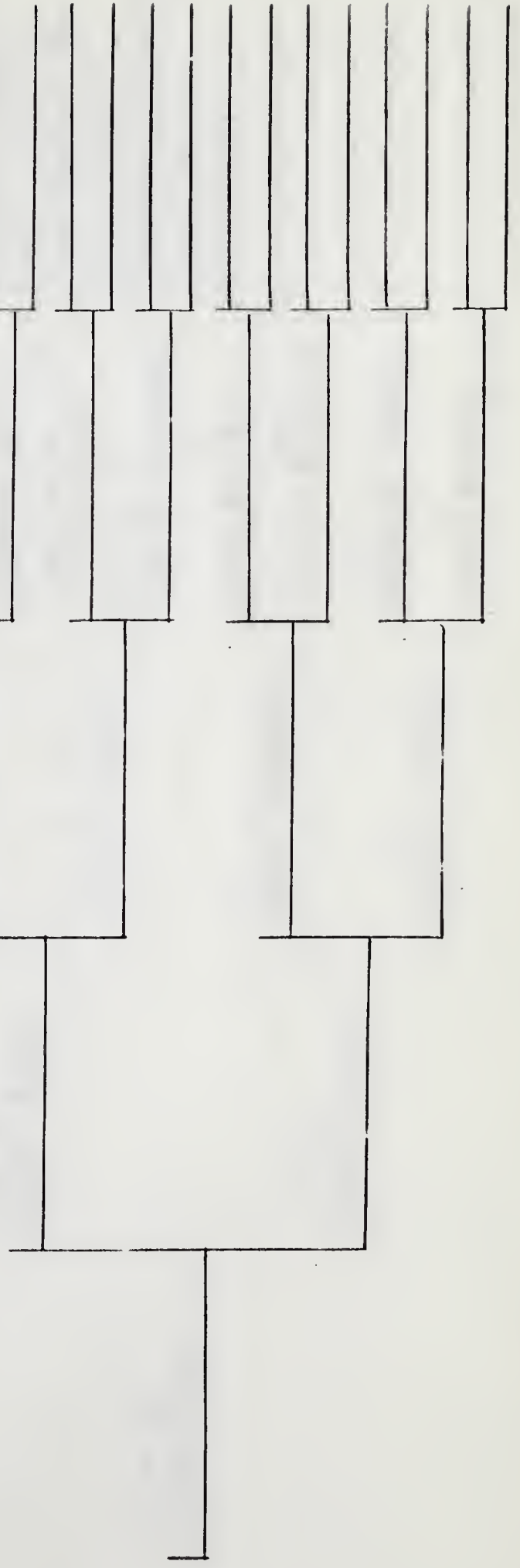
27	James ^{24 3} Hulbert	John ^{32 2} Hulbert	William ^{48 1} Hulbert	1					
				2					
				3					
				4					
				5					
	Mary ²⁴ Gauslin				6				
					7				
					8				
					9				
					10				
	Caleb ^{24 32 4} Pomeroy	Samuel ^{32 49 3} Pomeroy	Caleb ^{49 85 2} Pomeroy	Eltweed ¹⁶ Pomeroy ^{84 17}	11				
					Margery ¹⁷ Rockett ^{84 18}	12			
					Jeffrey ¹⁸ Baker ^{49 85 19}	13			
					Joan ¹⁹ Rockwell ^{49 85 20}	14			
					Thomas ²⁰ Roote ^{49 85 21}	15			
28	Eleanor ^{20 24} Pomeroy ⁵	Thankful ³² Phelps ⁵	Mary Daniel ²² Phelps ^{49 86 23}	16					
				Nathaniel ²³ Phelps ^{49 86 24}	17				
				Elizabeth ²⁴ R. Copley ^{50 77 25}	18				
				John ²⁵ Stebbins ^{50 77 26}	19				
				Abigail ²⁶ Bartlett ^{77 27}	20				
	Thankful ³² Edwards	Benjamin ^{50 88} Edwards	Sarah ^{50 87} Baldwin ^{50 70 77 88}	Isaac ³⁰ Sheldon ^{50 70}	21				
					Mary ³¹ Woodford ^{50 70 32}	22			
					William ^{32 50} Phelps ⁴	Thankful ³² Sheldon	Mary ^{50 86} Daniel ^{49 86}	23	
								William ⁵⁰ Phelps ^{50 79}	24
								Abigail ^{50 79} Stebbins	25
	Thankful ³² Edwards	Benjamin ^{50 88} Edwards	Sarah ^{50 87} Baldwin ^{50 70 77 88}	26					
				Isaac ³⁰ Sheldon ^{50 70}				27	
				Thankful ³² Phelps ⁵	Mary ^{50 86} Daniel ^{49 86}	Nathaniel ²³ Phelps ^{49 86 24}	28		
							Elizabeth ²⁴ R. Copley ^{50 77 25}	29	
							John ²⁵ Stebbins ^{50 77 26}	29	
Abigail ²⁶ Bartlett ^{77 27}	30								
Thankful ³² Edwards	Benjamin ^{50 88} Edwards	Sarah ^{50 87} Baldwin ^{50 70 77 88}	Isaac ³⁰ Sheldon ^{50 70}				31		
				Mary ³¹ Woodford ^{50 70 32}	32				

- 28/17 ¹¹⁴Eltweed ¹¹⁴Pomeroy s. ^{114,114}Richard Pomeroy + Eleanor _____
- 28/20 ¹¹⁴Joan ¹¹⁴Rockwell d. ^{114,114}William Rockwell + ¹¹⁴Susanna Capen or Chapin
- 28/21 ¹¹⁴Thomas ¹¹⁴Root s. ¹¹⁴John Root + ¹¹⁴Ann Russell
- 28/23 ¹¹⁵Sampson ¹¹⁵Frery s. ¹¹⁵John Frery + ¹¹⁵Prudence _____
- 28/30 ¹¹⁵Sarah ¹¹⁵Baldwin d. ¹¹⁵Richard ¹¹⁵Baldwin + ¹¹⁵Isabell _____
- 26-22 50 70 77 104
28-32 Mary Woodford d. ¹⁰³Thomas Woodford + Mary Blott

29



30



31	20 25 ⁴ Nathaniel Parsons	25 33 ³ Nathaniel Parsons	33 55 ² Jonathan Parsons	50 Joseph ¹ Parsons	
					Thomas Bliss 89
					Mary Bliss ^{50 91}
					Margaret Lawrence ^{50 89}
	25 Abigail Bunce		33 57 Mary ³ Clark	57 61 Nathaniel ² Clark	Lt. William ¹ Clark 60 77
					Sarah. 60 77
					Thomas Meekins ^{57 92}
					Sarah 57 92
32	20 25 26 ⁵ Sarah Rust	25 33 ⁴ Israel Rust	33 57 58 Sarah North	57 95 Israel ² Rust	Henry ¹ Rust 57 94
					Harriett 94
					Lt. William Clark 57 61 95
					Sarah 57 61 95
	25 30 ⁵ Mary Warner		30 58 ⁴ Mark Warner	33 57 96 James North	John North 57 95
					Hannah Bird
					Alexander Edwards 87
					Sarah Baldwin 87
			30 Lydia Phelps	33 57 88 Sarah Edwards	John Warner
					Mark ³ Warner ⁵⁸
					Abigail Montague ⁵⁸
					Nathaniel Phelps ⁵⁸
				58 Grace Martin	

31/7 ¹¹⁶ Thomas ¹¹⁶ Meekins ¹¹⁶ S. ¹¹⁶ Thomas ¹¹⁶ Meekins & Catherine

Books from which information has been used in writing the record of our family:

1. My Children's Ancestors, by the Rev. R. T. Cross.
2. Trumbulls History of Northhampton, by James Russel Trumbull, Published in 1902.
3. The Bridgman Genealogy, by Joseph Clark Bridgman, Published in 1894.
4. The Baker Genealogy, by Leroy S. Baker. Published in 1867.
5. Genealogy of the Bliss Family, compiled by John Homer Bliss, 1881. Second edition 1904.
6. Early Settlers of Connecticut, Collected from the records of Royal S. Hinman of Hartford in 1852.
7. Genealogical Dictionary, by Savage.
8. History of Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts
9. The Parsons Family, by Henry Parsons, 1912.
10. The Treat Family, by John Harvey Treat.
11. John North, of Farmington, Connecticut, and his Descendants, by Dexter North.
12. Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett Family in England and America, by Leui Bartlett, of Warner, New Hampshire. Published in 1876.
13. Genealogical account of a branch of the Descendants of Mark Warner. Prepared by Oliver Warner, Boston, 1872.
14. Phelps Family, compiled by Oliver Seymour Phelps, of Portland, Oregon, and Andrew R. Servin, of Lenox, Massachusetts, 1899.
15. Records of Rust Family, by Albert D. Rust, 1891.
16. History of Hadley, Massachusetts, by Sylvester Judd.
17. Cornet Joseph Parsons, by Henry M. Burt.
18. Lyman Family, by Lyman Coleman, D.D., Albany, N.Y., 1872.

19. Baldwin Family, by Charles Candee Baldwin, 1881; 2nd volume 1889.
20. The Hollister Family in America, by L. W. Case, 1886.
21. Phelps Family, by Alanson Hosmer Phelps, 1897.
22. Pomeroy Family, by Albert A. Pomeroy, 1912.
23. Genealogy of Montague Family in America, George William Montague, 1886.

ANCESTRAL MOTTOES

- ASHLEY: Love, Serve.
- BRIDGMAN: Neither rashly nor timidly.
- HEWITT: Seek nothing beyond your sphere.
- SHELDON: To suffer is best.
- SYMONDS: Plain and neat.
- WARNER: We are not born for ourselves alone.

Many genealogies have been referred to in writing this Family History.

The main one used in the Bridgman Line was "My Children's Ancestors," by the Rev. Roselle T. Cross, whose children's ancestors are the same as ours after our great grandfather Cephas Bridgman; his father, Erastus Bridgman, being brother to Noah Bridgman who was the Cross children's grandfather.

In the Bridgman Line, according to Mr. Cross, we are directly descended from King Alfred the Great, King of England 821-901 A.D.

He sets it out as follows: ("My Children's Ancestors," pages 169-170.)

"It is one thing to be descended from Royalty, as most of us probably are, if our ancestors came from England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales: it is quite another to be able to trace our line directly back through all connecting links to some famous King of old. There is no merit in royal descent. Royal blood is no better than the blood of the common people, often it is not so good; but there is an advantage which the genealogist prizes. The Royal families of Europe are all inter-related and their Pedigrees are carefully kept, and can be found in many books, so that if once you trace your line back to some royal family, you can easily find a host of ancestors."

The line which shows Richard Lyman's royal ancestry, his daughter Sarah marrying James Bridgman, ancestor of the American Bridgmans, is as follows:

From Cerdic, King of West Saxons 519 A.D. came Alchmund, King of Kent, from whom came

1. Egbert the Great K. 802-839 A.D.
2. Ethelwolf K. 839-858.
3. Alfred the Great, K. 871-901, m. Elswitha.
4. Edward the Elder, K. 901-924, m. Edziva.
5. Princess Edgina, m. Henry III.
6. Hubert, Count of Vermandois, m. Adelheld.
7. Lady Adela de Vermandois, m. Hugh Magnus, son of Henry I, King of France.
8. Lady Isabel de Vermandois, m. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester.
9. Robert Earl of Leicester and Chief Justice of England, died 1168.
10. Robert, Earl of Leicester, d. 1196; m. Lady Petronella de Grent.
11. Lady Margaret de Bellamont, m. Sieur de Quincy, one of the 25 Magna Charta Barons.

12. Roger, Earl of Winchester, m. Lady Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway.
13. Lady Elizabeth de Quincy, m. Baron Cumyn.
14. Lady Agnes Cumyn, m. Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville.
15. Gilbert, Earl of Angus, m. 1243, Matilda, Countess of Angus.
16. Robert, Earl of Angus, m. (2) Lady Allianore.
17. Sir Thomas de Umfraville, m. Lady Joane de Rodan.
18. Sir Thomas de Umfraville, m. Lady Agnes.
19. Lady Joane de Umfraville, m. Sir William Lambert.
20. Robert Lambert.
21. Henry Lambert of Ongar, Essex.
22. Elizabeth Lambert, m. Thomas Lyman.
23. Henry Lyman, of High Ongar and Navistoke, Essex, m. Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde.
24. John Lyman, d. 1589, m. Margaret, daughter of William Girard.
25. Henry Lyman, of High Ongar.
26. Richard Lyman, the immigrant, m. Sarah, daughter of Roger Osborne.
27. Sarah Lyman, m. James Bridgman.
28. John Bridgman, m. Mary Sheldon.
29. Deliverance Bridgman, m. Joanna Taylor.
30. Noah Bridgman, m. Mehetable Warner.
31. Noah Bridgman, m. Mercy Clark.
32. Erastus Bridgman, m. Rhoda Hulbert.
33. Cephas Bridgman, m. Mary Bartlett.
34. Maria Huntington Bridgman, m. Thaddeus Augustus Kingsley.
35. Mary Agnes Kingsley, m. William Edward Ashley.
36. Mabel Edith; Alma Attwell; William Augustus; Louis Hubert; Mary Kingsley; Agnes Holbrook.

37. Evelyn N. Ashley, Edward Ashley Rosenblatt; John Louis Rosenblatt, William Wallace Ashley, Margaret Ashley; Dexter W. Ashley; Emma Louise Ashley; Garland Olsen Ashley; Mary Eugenie Auld, Isaac Dennis Auld, Jr. Clara Helen Auld; Mary Margaret Casper.
38. Millicent Anne Ashley; James Ashley Rosenblatt.

From 519 A.D. to 1939

Our family branches off with No. 32 - Erastus Bridgman, Son of Noah the Second. Noah the Third, younger brother to our Erastus, was the ancestor of Mr. Cross's Children.

Mr. Cross also states, in "My Children's Ancestors":

"Other pedigrees that connect with this one show that the Bridgmans are descended from old Saxon Kings, going back to Hengst, 434 A.D., to Robert the Strong of France, Hugh the Grand, Hugh Capet, Robert the Pious, Henry I, also to many Scotch Kings, as Kenneth McAlpine, Malcom I, Duncan I, Donald Barr, Malcolm III, etc.; also to Pepin of Heresial, of France; Charle Martel, Charlemagne, Louis the Gentle, etc.; to William the Conqueror, to Robert the Devil or the Magnificent, to Rollo the Dane, and many Danish and Swedish kings, and to various kings, emperors, czars, etc., in Germany, Russia, Italy and Turkey, to say nothing of a host of earls, counts, nobles, etc. If you once get into one of these royal families you have to accept them all as ancestors and relatives, good and bad alike."

GENERATION I

1. Millicent Anne Ashley, daughter of Dexter Wesley and Anna Grace (Smith) Ashley, born January 10, 1939, in Baltimore.
2. James Ashley Rosenblatt, son of Edward Ashley and Mary Nell (McPherson) Rosenblatt, born June 9, 1939, in Charlotte, North Carolina.

GENERATION II

1. Evelyn Norvia Ashley, daughter of Rev. Wm. A. and Norvia (Cox) Ashley, born December 8, 1909, in Randleman, N. C. Died April 9, 1933, in Baltimore, Md.
2. Edward Ashley Rosenblatt, son of John M. and Mary K. (Ashley) Rosenblatt, born January 6, 1911, in Greensboro, N. C.
3. John Louis Rosenblatt, son of John M. and Mary K. (Ashley) Rosenblatt, born December 25, 1911, in Greensboro, N. C.
4. William Wallace Ashley, son of Rev. Wm. A. and Norvia (Cox) Ashley, born June 6, 1912, in Easton, Md.
5. Margaret Mary-Belle Ashley, daughter of Rev. Wm. A. and Norvia (Cox) Ashley, born September 13, 1914, in Easton, Md.
6. Dexter Wesley Ashley, son of Rev. Wm. A. and Norvia (Cox) Ashley, born July 25, 1916, in Battle Creek, Michigan.
7. Emma Louise Ashley, daughter of Louis H. and Ophelia (Patterson) Ashley, born September 3, 1917, in Rocky Mount, N. C.
8. Garland Olsen Ashley, son of Rev. Wm. A. and Norvia (Cox) Ashley, born January 14, 1919, in Napoleon, Ohio.
9. Mary Eugenie Auld, daughter of Isaac Dennis and Agnes H. (Ashley) Auld, born October 30, 1921, in Greensboro, N. C.
10. Isaac Dennis Auld, Jr., son of Isaac D. and Agnes H. (Ashley) Auld, born October 21, 1922, in Greensboro, N. C.
11. Clara Helen Auld, daughter of Isaac Dennis and Agnes H. (Ashley) Auld, born October 6, 1924, in Mount Pleasant, S. C.
12. Mary Margaret Casper, daughter of Henry Daniel and Mary K. (Ashley) Casper, born May 18, 1926, in Charlotte, N. C.

GENERATION III

(U. S.)

6 8

Children of William Edward and Mary Agnes
(Kingsley) Ashley. Born in Raleigh,
North Carolina.

- I. Clara, born November, 1875, died about June 1876; buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh.
- II. Mabel Edith, born December 10, 1876.
- III. Infant son, born 1878-9, died soon after birth.
- IV. Alma Attwell, born March 3, 1880.
- V. William Augustus, born February 6, 1882.
- VI. Louis Hubert, born July 26, 1884; died May 9, 1933, in Rocky Mount, N. C. Buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro, N. C.
- VII. Mary Kingsley, born November 5, 1886.
- VIII. Agnes Holbrook, born January 13, 1893.

GENERATION III

II. Mabel Edith, daughter of William Edward and Mary Agnes (Kingsley) Ashley, born December 10, 1876, in Raleigh, N.C.

Mabel has not married. She is employed by Mr. John E. Laskey, a lawyer of Washington, D. C. She passed the Bar Examination and was admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia in 1937.

Present address (1941) Office, 509 Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C.;
Residence, 1910 Kalorama Road, N.W., Apt. 506, Washington, D. C.

IV. Alma Attwell, daughter of William Edward and Mary Agnes (Kingsley) Ashley, was born March 3, 1880, in Raleigh, N. C.

Alma has not married.

V. Rev. William Augustus, son of William Edward and Mary Agnes (Kingsley) Ashley, was born February 6, 1882, in Raleigh, N. C.

Married (1) February 6, 1907, Elsie Evelyn Boyd, born December 15, 1885, at Greencastle, Indiana; died November 22, 1907; Buried in Green Hill Cemetery at Greensboro, N. C.

Married (2) February 18, 1909, Norvia Cox, born September 8, 1884, at the Cox home near Asheboro, N.C., daughter of Yancey H. and Nancy (Lowdermilk) Cox, of Randolph County, N. C.

Children of the Rev. William A. and Norvia (Cox) Ashley:

1. Evelyn Norvia, born December 8, 1909, at Randleman, N.C.; died April 9, (Palm Sunday) 1933, at Baltimore, Md. Buried at Lebanon Church, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. William Wallace, born June 6, 1912, at Easton, Md.; Married September 9, 1939, at Baltimore, Md., Jane Millicent Morris, born June 27, 1917, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Morris, of Baltimore. William Wallace is the ninth William Ashley, the oldest son of the oldest son. He is a Minister of Music, a graduate of the Westminster Choir School.

3. Margaret Mary-Belle, born September 13, 1914, in Easton, Md. Married November 25, 1935, at Oakland, Md., Paul LeRoy Gill, born March 19, 1912, son of LeRoy and Viola Taylor Gill, of Baltimore, Md.

Margarett was graduated from Maryland Normal College; taught music in Baltimore Public Schools until close of 1941 school year. Present address 200 Gilliland Place, Bellevue, Pa.

4. Dexter Wesley, born July 25, 1916, in Battle Creek, Mich.; Married September 3, 1937, in Baltimore, Md., Anna Grace Smith, born March 12, 1916, daughter of Charles T. and Grace Smith, of Baltimore, Md. Dexter is a C.P.A. and is now Cost Inspector, U.S. Navy.

Child

1. Millicent Anne, born January 10, 1939, in Baltimore, Md. Present address: (1942) 47 North Fullerton St., Montclair, New Jersey.

5. Garland Olsen, born January 14, 1919, in Napoleon, Ohio; Married February 21, 1941, at Widen, West Virginia, Doyle Dolores Doss, born September 21, 1915, daughter of Elbert and Hettie (Gore) Doss, of Sharples, W. Va. Garland (1941) is Corporal, Co. C, Second Engineer Training Battalion, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; April 2, 1941, in Officers Training School, Ft. Belvoir. *2d Lieutenant June 1942; 1st Lieutenant December 1942.*

Rev. Wm. A. Ashley is a Presbyterian Minister; address (1941) Widen, West Virginia.

VI. Louis Hubert, son of William Edward and Mary Agnes (Kingsley) Ashley, was born July 26, 1884, in Raleigh, N. C.; died May 9, 1933, in Rocky Mount, N. C., of heart disease; buried in Green Hill Cemetery in Greensboro, N.C. Married April 10, 1912, at Dallas, Texas, Ophelia Patterson, born August 26, 1890, daughter of James W. and Ophelia (Baker) Patterson, of Dallas, Texas.

Child

Emma Louise, born September 3, 1917, at Rocky Mount, N. C.; Married January 18, 1941, at Houston, Texas, Edgar Quincey Smith, of Houston.

VII. Mary Kingsley, daughter of William Edward and Mary (Kingsley) Ashley, born November 5, 1886, in Raleigh, N. C.; Married (1) in Greensboro, N. C. December 28, 1909, John Markus Rosenblatt, born October 16, 1868, in Greeneville, Tenn.; died December 8, 1912, in Greensboro, N. C.; buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro, N. C. (Ashley lot); Son of Paul G. and Emma (Maloney) Rosenblatt, of Greeneville, Tenn.; Married (2) August 15, 1925, in Greensboro, N. C., Henry Daniel Casper, born February 3, 1886, in Stanley County, North Carolina, son of Levi and Margaret Ermine (Morris) Casper, of Rowan and Stanley Counties, North Carolina.

Address (1941) 1728 Wilmore Drive, Charlotte, N.C.

Gen. II. Children by First marriage to John Markus Rosenblatt:

1. Edward Ashley, born January 6, 1911, in Greensboro, N. C. Married June 30, 1935, in Charlotte, N. C., Mary Nell McPherson, born October 25, 1915, in Carrollton, Georgia, daughter of James A. and ~~Mattie~~ *Mattie (Bastick)* *Myrtle (Baskin)* McPherson, of East Point, Ga.

Child

1. James Ashley, born June 9, 1939, in Charlotte, N.C.

Edward Rosenblatt is a sound engineer; installs and services sound equipment in Motion Picture theatres.

2. John Louis, born December 25, 1911, in Greensboro, N. C.; Married in Charlotte, N. C., December 2, 1939, Marguerite Stewart, born May 28, 1914, in Gainesville, Georgia, daughter of Alva E. and Mattie (Wooten) Stewart, of Charlotte. John L. Rosenblatt is District Representative for General Electric Supply Corporation, of Charlotte, N. C.

Child by marriage to Henry Daniel Casper.

3. Mary Margaret, born May 18, 1926, in Charlotte, N. C. Mary Margaret is a Sophomore in Central High School, Charlotte. (1941)

VIII. Agnes Holbrook, daughter of William Edward and Mary Agnes (Kingsley) Ashley, was born January 13, 1893, at Raleigh, N. C.; Married November 11, 1920, at Greensboro, N.C., Isaac Dennis Auld, born September 24, 1890, at Summerville, S.C., son of Isaac and Eugenie Isabel (Morrison) Auld, of Summerville, and Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

Children of Isaac Dennis and Agnes Holbrook (Ashley) Auld:

1. Mary Eugenie, born October 30, 1921, at Greensboro, N.C. Mary Eugenie is attending Charleston College, Charleston, S.C., at present. (1941)

2. Isaac Dennis, Jr., born October 21, 1922, at Greensboro, N.C. Dennis was graduated from Charleston High School 1940. Working since that time. *A.S. U.S.N.R., March 1943.*

3. Clara Helen, born October 6, 1924, at Mt. Pleasant, S.C. Clara was graduated in 1941 in first class from General William Moultrie High School, Mount Pleasant, S.C. Taking business course (1941). Present address: Copahee, Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

Agnes Ashley Auld was graduated from the School of Nursing Medical College of Virginia, in Richmond, Virginia.

GENERATION IV

Parents

Mary Agnes Kingsley
William Edward Ashley

1-2 Mary Agnes Kingsley was born March 25, 1854, in New York City, the only child of Thaddeus Augustus and Maria Huntington (Bridgman) Kingsley. Her parents moved to Canada when she was a small child. They lived in Albany and Binghamton, New York. In 1869-70 they moved to Ridgeway, North Carolina. November 11, 1874, in Ridgeway, N.C., Mary Agnes Kingsley married William 3 8 Edward Ashley, born August 7, 1847, in Bath, England. He was the son of 7 William Holbrook and Tryphena (Attwell) Ashley. He was the oldest son of the oldest son for seven generations, each one named William. When he was about three years old his parents came to America to live in Bloomfield, N.J. Clara, the second child, was born in England. There were four more children born in Bloomfield, N.J. William Edward ("Ed") came to Ridgeway, N. C. to see about some land for his father, but his father was killed by a train in New Jersey. The family did not move South. He stayed in Ridgeway and worked for T. A. Kingsley. After Wm. E. Ashley and Mary Agnes Kingsley were married they lived for six months in Greensboro, N.C. The following spring they moved to Raleigh, N.C. and joined her family. T. A. Kingsley, wife and adopted son, Louis Kingsley.

T. A. Kingsley and William E. Ashley went into business together - Kingsley and Ashley, Contractors. They built the home, 20 Firwood Avenue, where the family lived so many years.

William E. Ashley was very prominent in civic and political affairs in Raleigh. He was president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. He was Charter Member of Watauga Club; this club got appropriation through Legislature for the Agricultural and Mechanical College now N. C. State. W. E. Ashley superintended building the first building there. He was on Board of Directors of North Carolina Agricultural Society that held the State Fair and had charge of section of Exhibits of Manufactures. He was state committeeman for the Gold Democrats. In August 1901 the family moved to Lumberton, N.C. to live. In 1904 they removed to Greensboro, N.C. Wm. E. Ashley was Adjuster and Special Agent for McAllister, Vaughan and Scales, Insurance Agency. He was more than 75 years old when he retired.

Mary Agnes (Kingsley) Ashley died October 30, 1927, at the home, 914 Magnolia St., of pneumonia, following several weeks of severe illness.

William Edward Ashley died September 7, 1930, following an operation in May, 1930. They are both buried in Green Hill Cemetery, in Greensboro, N.C.

GENERATION V

Grand Parents

- 3 Maria Huntington Bridgman
- 4 Thaddeus Augustus Kingsley
- 5 Tryphena Attwell
- 6 William Holbrook Ashley

Total 4
4 listed

Grand Parents

¹²
3-4 Thaddeus Augustus and ¹¹Maria Huntington (Bridgman) Kingsley.
Parents of Mary Agnes Kingsley. 6

¹²
Thaddeus Augustus Kingsley was born July 8, 1827, in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, son of George and Nancy Agnes (Baker) Kingsley, of Chesterfield. Died December 5, 1883, in Raleigh, N. C. of typhoid fever, contracted in Florida; buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, N. C.; he was aged 56.

Married July 17, 1850, in Waterloo, New York, Maria Huntington Bridgman, born November 13, 1824, in Waterloo, New York; died March 5, 1915, in Greensboro, N. C. aged 90; buried in Green Hill Cemetery in Greensboro. She was the daughter of Cephas and Mary (Bartlett) Bridgman of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Waterloo, New York. She was a very remarkable woman, efficient, thrifty and very religious; she memorized chapters of the Bible and many hymns and beautiful poems after she knew she was going blind. Our minister said he learned to be a better minister by being with her. She was very active up to the last few years of her life, and after her physical strength failed she was deeply interested in all the world events, waiting anxiously each day to have all the news of the world war read to her. She knew of all the Royal families of Europe of that day and could tell what kin each ruler was to the other. She was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but late in life she joined the Episcopal Church to be with her daughter and grand-children.

ASHLEY FAMILY

We do not know very much about the Ashley family history at present.

Four Ashley brothers came to America: William Holbrook Ashley, our grandfather, came first, about 1850, from Bath, England. Then came John Holbrook Ashley, Edward Thomas Ashley and James Henry Ashley.

¹³
5-6 William Holbrook Ashley and ¹⁴Tryphena Attwell Ashley, parents of William Edward Ashley. 6

William Holbrook Ashley was born in Bath, England, October 14, 1819, son of William and Hannah Holbrook Ashley; died in Bloomfield, New Jersey, December 31, 1870, killed by a switch-engine; married November 5, 1846, by Rev. M. Percel, at the Parish Church of Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucester, England, Tryphena Attwell, born in England, February 1, 1816; died Bloomfield, New Jersey, May 17, 1909; daughter of James and Charity Attwell. William and Tryphena are buried in Bloomfield Cemetery.

William Holbrook and Tryphena (Attwell) Ashley came to America about 1850. Two children, William Edward and Clara Tryphena, were born in Bath, England. Four more children were born after they come to America. They lived in Bloomfield, New Jersey, many years, at 171 Glenwood Avenue.

Children:

3 I. William Edward, born August 7, 1847, "at 7 minutes before 4 o'clock morn," in Bath, England, christened at Weston Church, near Bath, September ____ 1847; died September 7, 1930, in Greensboro, N. C.; married, November 11, 1874, in Ridgeway, N. C., Mary Agnes Kingsley, daughter of Thaddeus Augustus and Maria H. (Bridgman) Kingsley. Children listed, Generation II.

II. Clara Tryphena, born in Bath, England, February 11, 1849, "at $\frac{1}{4}$ Past 3 o'clock noon"; christened at Widcombe Old Church, April 1, 1849; died January 28, 1939, in Yonkers, New York; married 1880 in Bloomfield, N.J. Joseph Henry Eveland, born February 12, _____. Children (Generation III):

(1) Charles W., born October 26, _____

(2) Helen Mary, born June 7, 1885; married April 11, 1906, at Greensboro, N. C., Gardner A. Callanen, of New York. Children (Generation II):

1. Gardner A. Jr., born February 11, 1907; married August 5, 1936, Janet Rogers Foley, of Utica, New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Foley. Children (Generation I):

(1) Judith, born June 13, 1937; (2) Linda Ashley, born June 15, 1938.

2. Margaret Elizabeth, born November 7, 1908; married March 24, 1938, George Francis Williams.

3. Oliver Edward, born August 4, 1910; married November 25, 1939, Edna Katherine Schaefer; child, Stephen.

4. Philip Eveland, born January 23, 1912; married May 2, 1934, Jacqueline Jeannette Hawxhurst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Reynaud Hawxhurst; children: (1) Ann, born 1935; (2) Philip Jr., born July 13, 1937.

5,6. Twins, born and died, 1913.

7. Frederick Bryan, born March 30, 1915.

III. Mary Emmaline, born April 3, 1853, in Bloomfield, N.J.; died November 25, 1933, in Richmond, Virginia, buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Married William Wilford, of England, born February 5, ____; died March 8, 1906. They lived near London, England, until his death.

IV. Charles Henry, born December 28, 1854, in Bloomfield, N. J.; died January 1, 1920, Baltimore, Md.; buried Woodlawn Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Married August 4, 1887, at Raleigh, N. C., Martha Elizabeth Lawrence, born October 23, 1857, died September 15, 1931; daughter of James Eldridge and Martha Ellen (Johnson) Lawrence.

Children (Generation III):

1. William Lawrence, born September 24, 1888, Bloomfield, N.J. died April 17, 1942, Chattanooga, Tenn.; buried Woodlawn Cemetery, Baltimore. Married, _____, 1925, Carrie Mitterling, born December 2, 1900, daughter of John William and Catherine Elizabeth Mitterling; one child, Anna Marie, born June 21, 1932.
2. Charles Edward, born April 3, 1891; married Jennie Dorgan; children: (1) Hubert D., born _____, 1918; married October 4, 1941, Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lankenau, of Brooklyn; (2) Edward, born _____; died 1934; (3) Lawrence Holbrook, born August 4, 1932.
3. Beatrice Louise, born May 31, 1893; married June 21, 1919, at Baltimore, Md., Robert Henry Walker; child, Martha Ellen, born Norfolk, Va., July 23, 1926.
4. Elizabeth, born December 14, 1894; married June 3, 1931. Francis Joseph McNeil; child Francis Joseph, Jr., born March 3, 1932.
5. Lawrence Atwell, born July 4, 1898; married November 26, 1927, Lillian _____, born December 3, 1902, Baltimore, Md. Children: (1) Nancy Lee, born Baltimore, September 16, 1928; (2) Lawrence Atwell, Jr., born Baltimore, September 12, 1929; (3) William Lawrence, born Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1940.
6. Laura Adele, born July 23, 1900; died in 1928 or 1929; married September 24, 1927, Elmer Louis Kaiser, of Baltimore, Maryland.
7. Raymond Clifford, born October 12, 1902; married November 18, 1927, Dorothy Seipp, of Baltimore, Maryland. Children: Raymond Clifford, Jr., born May 10, 1932; Barbara Ann, born March 6, 1939.

V. Hubert John Ashley, born December 10, 1856, in Bloomfield, N.J.; died November 9, 1926, in Montclair, New Jersey; buried Bloomfield Cemetery. Married (1) Hannah Alma Kunick, died about 1888; married (2) Laura Adele Walker, born October 7, _____, died May 8, 1939, in Westboro, Massachusetts.

Child by first marriage:

Lenis A., born December 28, 1885; married February, 1911, Francis J. Sill, of Westboro, Mass. Children:

- (1) Lenis Ashley, born December 18, 1911; married February 22, 1935; John Clark Prescott. Children:

Lucy Ann, born July 30, 1936
 Thomas Clark, born January __, 1939
 Nancy Bourne, born December 17, 1940

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the assumption that the system is in a state of equilibrium. This assumption is justified by the fact that the system is in a state of equilibrium for a long time before the experiment is performed.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. This agreement is a strong indication that the theory is correct.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions. It is concluded that the theory is correct and that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future work. It is suggested that further experiments be performed to test the theory more thoroughly.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the references. It is shown that the references are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. This agreement is a strong indication that the theory is correct.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the acknowledgments. It is acknowledged that the work was supported by the National Science Foundation.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the appendix. It is shown that the appendix is in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. This agreement is a strong indication that the theory is correct.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the bibliography. It is shown that the bibliography is in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. This agreement is a strong indication that the theory is correct.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the index. It is shown that the index is in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. This agreement is a strong indication that the theory is correct.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusion. It is concluded that the theory is correct and that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

- 1913
1931
- (2) Mary Bourne, born June 6, ~~1931~~¹⁹¹³; married _____,
Robert Baker; Child: Ashley, born January __, 1942.
- (3) Phoebe Allyn, born January 13, 1917; married December 18,
1941, James Smith Newton, at Westboro, Mass.
- (4) John Ashley, born July 12, 1928.

VI. Ellen Gertrude, born July 20, 1859, at Bloomfield, N.J.; married
November 8, 1883, Alexander C. Marr, of Bloomfield, N.J., born
June 12, 1839, died October 12, 1896. Children born in Bloom-
field, New Jersey:

1. Sarah Gertrude, born October 1, 1884.
2. Nelson Bentley, born April 24, 1888; married October
27, 1915, Ruby Meath, born September 23, 1890, daughter
of Eva Meath and Edward Meath, of Bowmanville, Ontario,
Canada.

GENERATION VI

1 Great Grandparent

7-8 Cephas Bridgman - Mary Bartlett

9-10 George Kingsley - Nancy Baker

11-12 William Ashley - Hannah Holbrook

13-14 James Attwell - Charity _____

Total 8

Listed 8

Great Grandparents

Noah⁴, Deliverance³, John², James¹,) parents of Maria⁷ Huntington Bridgman. (Cephas⁷, Erastus⁶, Noah⁵,
¹⁵
 7-8 Cephas⁷ Bridgman - Mary Bartlett.

Cephas was born March 14, 1796, in Northhampton, Mass.; died February 1, 1850, in Waterloo, New York, aged 54. He was a cabinet maker. He married November 1, 1821, Mary Bartlett, daughter of Preserved and Mary (Polly) Parsons Bartlett, of Northhampton. Mary was born January 1, 1797, in Northhampton. She died October 23, 1880, in Syracuse, N. Y.

Children of Cephas and Mary Bartlett Bridgman:

1. Julia E., born September 29, 1823, died September 24, 1836.
 (Two samplers made by her are still in our family.)

7 2. Maria Huntington, born November 13, 1824, in Waterloo, N.Y., died March 5, 1915, in Greensboro, N. C.; Married July 17, 1850, Thaddeus Augustus Kingsley, born July 8, 1827, at Chesterfield, Mass., died December 5, 1883, in Raleigh, N.C.

3. Albert Lucas, born May 20, 1826

4. Emmaline Parsons, born August 1, 1827, died February 11, 1828.

5. Edward Morris, born August 4, 1829.

6. Edmond Lewis, born August 4, 1829, died November 2, 1829.

7. Infant, born November 5, 1831, died November 9, 1831.

8. Theodore Parsons, born November 9, 1832. He was a conductor on the New York Central Railroad and was killed by the cars January 15, 1862, at Utica, N.Y.

9. John Chester, born October 4, 1834; died February 16, 1863, at Camp Bonnet Carre, near New Orleans, La. He was a member of the famous Burgess Corps of Albany, N.Y.; Enlisted October 14, 1862; was Sargeant of Company B, 10th Reg. New York, under General Banks.

10. Infant, born November 5, 1836; died in infancy.

五、

17

7-10-1900

NORTHAMPTON
VITAL RECORDS

Kingsley - Enos Jr. & Rebeckah

Enos Kingsley Jr. } m. Nov. 8 1796 - Northampton (TR-OB-125)
Rebecca Wetherbee

Child born to
Enos s.b. Feb. — 1798^{OB-82}

Eliza d.b. Feb. 28 1801^{OB-90}

2 pages of Church record

Enos Kingsley
(Rebeckah Wetherbee)
b. S. 15 1790 d. Nov. 6 1846 A. 15-10m. 3-915

King - 5 - 100 01 10-16

M. J. 1000 1000 1000 1000

King 1000 1000 1000

King 1000 1000 1000

Kingsley - George b. 1801 d. Nov. 15 1847
of Chesterfield

M. Nancy Agnes Baker { Thaddus

see Probate of 1847
1737 1847

1737 1847

George Kingsley & Nancy Agnes Baker

11. Julia Elizabeth, born October 11, 1839, died May 4, 1906; Married November 11, 1869, at Binghamton, N. Y., Edgar Willis Haven, of New Port, New Hampshire, born October 27, 1847; died July 27, 1919. One daughter, Mabel Bridgman, born January 18, 1871 (?); died April 16, 1936.

9-10. ¹⁷ George Kingsley - Nancy Agnes Baker, parents of Thaddeus Augustus Kingsley, George Kingsley was from Chesterfield, Mass. We hope to be able to get his family history complete. Probably his ancestors were the Kingsleys from Northampton.

¹⁷ Nancy Agnes Baker (Thaddeus⁵, Stephen⁴, John³, Timothy², Edward¹.) was born March 17, 1802, in Chesterfield, Mass. She died in Raleigh, N.C. May, 1881. Marriage intentions published September 27, 1823; Baker family Bible states married by Rev. Isaiah Watorz, December 3, 1823, George Kingsley of Chesterfield, born 1801. He died November 15, 1847. She married (2) Edmund Tilson of Worthington, Mass.

Nancy and George Kingsley had ^{eleven} ~~ten~~ children. After the death of her second husband, Mr. Tilson, she lived in Raleigh, N. C. with her son, Thaddeus Augustus Kingsley.

She was a very good woman, very kind and much loved by all who knew her.

12 Children of George and Nancy Agnes (Baker) Kingsley; names and dates of birth from their Family Bible:

1. Asahel Dwight, born Chesterfield, August 31, 1824. Went West. Was in war.

2. Parmelia Hyde, born Chesterfield December 16, 1825; died October 18, 1827.

7 3. Thaddeus Augustus, born Chesterfield July 8, 1827; died December 7, 1883, in Raleigh, N.C.; Married July 17, 1850, Maria Huntington Bridgman. 11

4. Lemira Phebe, born Plainfield, May 29, 1829; married John W. Pelton; residence Springfield, Mass.

5. Sally Parmelia, born Plainfield December 15, 1830; married Cephas Phelps; residence Ashfield, Mass.

6. Nancy Mari, born Northampton, August 2, 1832; married Peter Page; residence Haydenville, Mass.

7. Fanny Eliza, born Northampton, September 25, 1834; married Brown (?)

8. Martha Ann, born Chautauqua, July 5, 1836; married Brown (?).

9. Mary B, born Chautauqua Aug. 8, 1839; married Horace H. Pelton.

10. Jane Loisa, born Chautauqua, July 5, 1841; married William Pease. They moved to Ridgeway, N.C., while T. A. Kingsley and family were there. For a time they kept a hotel there. She was called "Jennie"; ^{dis} Dec 30, 1873

11. Persis Priscilla, born Chautauqua December 16, 1844, died April 12, 1845.

11-12 William Ashley - Hannah Holbrook
Parents of William Holbrook Ashley.

William Ashley was born May 30, 1790; died July 22, 1860, buried in Landsdown Cemetery. He married September 30, 1816, at St. Michael's Church, Hannah Holbrook, born March 18, 1791, died February 2, 1869, buried in Locksbrook Cemetery.

William and Hannah Ashley lived at 4 Daniel Street, Sydney Place, Bath, in 1826. Their children:

Hannah Louisa, born January 24, 1818; christened at St. Michael's Church.

7 William Holbrook, born October 14, 1819, christened at Bathwick Church, Bath; died December 31, 1870.

Clara Eliza, born April 29, 1821, died January 1, 1904, at Bath.

James Henry, born April 22, 1823, died unmarried.

Amy Jane, born December 23, 1824, died in Bath, in 1916.

Edward Thomas, born December 21, 1826; died _____.

John Holbrook, born January 20, 1831; christened at Bathwick Church, Bath.

Hannah Louise married Vyse, or Vignes, a minister; their son Charles(?) Vignes was an officer in the Boer War; his daughter Louisa Emma, born December 7, _____, lived in Bath, was living in 1916 at the time of the death of Amy Jane Ashley. Another report is that Hannah Louisa, who was called Louise, married a minister named Shaw, or Shore, or Short, and that their daughter married Vignes.

Clara and Amy lived together in Bath until Clara's death, and Amy continued to live there until her death. She left by her will the house in which she had lived, 41 Park Street, to Louisa Vignes.

James Henry, called Henry, lived with his brother William in New Jersey; he is said to have been employed by the Bank of England, and to have made secret trips for the Bank; he came in one wash-day morning, took his clothes from the wash-tub and went away, but could not tell the family where he was going, and he never returned.

Edward Thomas moved to Illinois; his first wife was called "Aunt Lib". He married, (2) Anna Rathburn, born in 1846; they had seven children:

1. Mabelle, married Frank Moulton; three children: Edward, George, Lina.
2. Edward Holbrook, dentist in Chicago; married Ella Farrell; three children: Jerrine; Helen, born about 1906; Janet, born about 1908.
3. Elsie, married John Russell Harding, lived in Ottawa, Illinois; they had three children.
4. Burton, married Mollie _____; one son, Ralph.

5. Marion, married _____; died.

6. Del Gracia, born 1877; married (1) September 20, 1922,
Ernest H. Porter; married (2) _____;
no children. Lives in Troy, N.Y. (1942).

7. Alida, married Henry Pawley; lives in Serena, Illinois.

15, _____; John Holbrook married Adelia A. _____, a widow, born February
_____; they lived at Blue Earth, Minnesota; no children.

13-14 James Attwell - Charity _____,
Parents of Tryphena Attwell.

The name is also spelled Atwell.

James Attwell played the base viol in the old country church.

Children of James and Charity Attwell:

Rachel, married _____ Tilley; Children: Joseph G., born
December 25, _____; married Rebecca Woodruff, born July 20. _____;
their children:

Hannah Alma, born December 23, _____; married _____ Coryell,
Manasquan, New Jersey.

Frank Joseph, born July 7, _____; lives East Orange, N.J.

James Ogden, born November 17, 1874; died _____.

Gertrude Rachel, born March 1, _____; died _____.

7 Tryphena, born February 1, 1816; married William¹³ Holbrook⁷ Ashley.

Sarah, born November 12, 1819, died January 22, 1902; married Jacob
Maggs, born August 20, 1823, died April 15, 1903; one daughter:

Clara, born August 27, 1862; married (1) _____ Atkins, who
died suddenly; married (2) Alfred John Brimble, born
December 11, 1859; died September 22, 1901. They had
several children.

Charles, went to Australia with his wife Mary, in 1855, settled at
Mount Barcker, near Adelaide, South Australia. The trip took 95 days.

(Above information is from letter of Aunt Clara Ashley Eveland,
July 15, 1934, and from Aunt Mary Ashley Wilford's "Dickens
Birthday Book", which Aunt Clara gave her; and from letter of
Charles and Mary Atwell to William and Tryphena Ashley, December
2, 1855, which Nancy Lee Ashley now has).

Rebecca Woodruff's sister, name not known, married _____ Kunick;
their daughter Hannah Alma Kunick, married Hubert John Ashley. (Information
from Aunt Gertrude Ashley Marr, 1942.)

GENERATION VII

2 - Great Grandparents

- 15 15-16 Erastus Bridgman - Rhoda Hulbert.
 16 17-18 Preserved Bartlett - Mary (Polly) Parsons.
 17 ²¹⁻²² 19-20 Thaddeus Baker - Phebe Sylvester.
²³ 21-22 William Ashley - _____

Total 16 (Nos. 15 to 30)
 Listed 7

2005186

2 - Great Grandparents

Erastus⁶ ¹⁹ 15-16 Erastus⁶ Bridgman - Rhoda²⁰ Hulbert, Parents of Cephas Bridgman
 (Noah⁵, Noah⁴, Deliverance³, John², James¹) was born February 24,
 1762, at North Farms, near Northhampton, Massachusetts. The same place was
 also called Horse Mountain. He died April 21, 1805, aged 43. He married
 November 6, 1783, Rhoda, daughter of James and Eleanor (Pomeroy) Hulbert.
 Rhoda was born April 15, 1765, in Northhampton, died February 23, 1856, in
 West Hampton, Mass. She married (2) Nov. 1, 1812, Perley Morgan.

Children:

1. Rhoda, b. Sept. 1, 1784, d. in Northhampton, 1866-70; married Oliver Warner, of Northhampton, who kept the Warner House for many years. They had nine children of whom Oliver Warner, Secretary of State of Massachusetts from 1858 to 1875, was one. (He was our grandmother's first cousin.)
2. Oliver, born April 23, 1786, d. March 5, 1855.
3. Electa, b. March 6, 1788, d. at about 80 years of age in Syracuse, N.Y.; m. 1813, Joseph Phillips, of Marcellus, N.Y.; 3 sons.
4. Clark, b. March 8, 1790, d. Sept. 24, 1862.
5. Abner, b. March 3, 1792, d. Sept. 21, 1794.
6. Sybil, b. February 14, 1794, d. Sept. 17, 1803.
- 11 7. Cephas, b. March 14, 1796, d. February 1, 1853; aged 57.
8. Juletta, b. February 23, 1798, d. June 27, 1845; m. William Warner, of Springfield, 11 children.
9. Abner, b. May 30, 1800, d. October 1868, in Penn Yan, New York.
10. Chester, b. February 4, 1802; d. January 3, 1834.
11. Sybil, b. January 1804, d. April 14, 1804.

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Chapter LXXXVIII	880
Chapter LXXXIX	890
Chapter LXXXX	900
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Chapter LXXXXII	920
Chapter LXXXXIII	930
Chapter LXXXXIV	940
Chapter LXXXXV	950
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Chapter LXXXXVII	970
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Chapter LXXXXIX	990
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The Oliver Warner, who married Rhoda Bridgman, Cephas' sister, was probably the Oliver who, when he and Cephas were traveling around together, closed the blessing at the table, "Very respectfully, Oliver Warner."

Erastus Bridgman served in the Revolution, nine months in 1779; 6 months in 1780, and 2 months in 1781. Was 17, 18, and 19 years old the years he served. On this record we are members of the D.A.R. There are several other great-grandfathers who were in the fray.

20

17-18 Preserved Bartlett - Mary (Polly) Parsons, parents of Mary Bartlett, who married Cephas Bridgman.

We have very little record of Preserved Bartlett. In Trumbull's History of Northhampton a Preserved Bartlett in 1749 owned fourteen acres of meadow-land, had three Polls; his estate was rated 57. He lived on Pleasant Street. He received portion of additional grant the year of 1749. He was released from paying poll tax in August 1747, because he had been in service the year before. He was in service after the fall of Louisburg. This man was probably the father of Preserved Bartlett, who married Mary (Polly) Parsons.

In the History of the Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, page _____, it is said that Preserved Bartlett was a selectman in Northhampton for the year 1816, which is most probably Polly Parsons' husband.

Mary (Polly) Parsons (Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, Jonathan², Joseph¹) was baptized July 16, 1776, in Northhampton, Mass.; married November 30, 1794, Preserved Bartlett.

"The Parsons Family, Descendants of Cornet Joseph Parsons," Vol. 2, page 81, states: "Mary Parsons baptized July 16, 1776, in Northhampton, Mass. Married November 30, 1794, Preserved Bartlett."

Children:

Edmund Morris Bartlett, b. July 25, 1795. "There were seven other children all d. infants".

(Quoted sentence is error.)

1. Edmund Morris (Maurice) was oldest.
- 11 2. Mary, second child, b. Jan. 1, 1797, at Northhampton, Mass., married Cephas Bridgman, November 1, 1821, moved to Waterloo, N.Y.
3. Ansel.
4. Theodore.
5. Elizabeth P., born Dec. 3, 1809, d. July 23, 1878, married John Augur, April 14, 1830.
6. Julia, married Lewis Wright, lived in Springfield, Mass.; had two children, Arthur and Lizzie Wright.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1950

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RE: REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM
DURING THE YEAR 1949

The following report summarizes the progress of the research program in the Department of Chemistry during the year 1949. The work was carried out under the direction of the Department Chairman, Professor [Name], and the assistance of the following faculty members: [List of names]. The work was supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the University of Chicago.

The research program was carried out in the following areas: [List of research areas]. The work was carried out in the following laboratories: [List of laboratories].

The following is a summary of the work done in each of the above areas: [List of summaries].

The following is a summary of the work done in each of the above areas: [List of summaries].

Very truly yours,

Professor [Name]
Department of Chemistry
University of Chicago

Enclosed are the following reports:

1. Report on the progress of the research program during the year 1949.

2. Report on the progress of the research program during the year 1949.

3. Report on the progress of the research program during the year 1949.

4. Report on the progress of the research program during the year 1949.

Very truly yours,
Professor [Name]

Enclosed are the following reports:

7. Samuel.

Lizzie Wright wrote us that her grandparents, Preserved and Mary Bartlett had 13 children, 7 of whom lived to maturity, as listed above.

We have daguerrotypes of Polly Parsons, a sweet looking old lady. She lived to be very old. It is told that she put a small pressing iron in her pocket once when she weighed, so she would weigh ninety pounds. Mabel Haven had a gift shop in Asheville, North Carolina; she named the shoppe "Polly Parsons". Polly was Mabel Haven's great-grandmother; our great-great-grandmother. We also have daguerrotype of Mary Bartlett, Polly's daughter, who married Cephas Bridgman; we have photographs of our great-great aunt Libby Bartlett, and of her husband, John Augur.

Preserved Bartlett had a sister, Elizabeth, who made a sampler in 1822. The sampler is still in our family.

21-22 21
F9-29 Thaddeus Baker - Phebe Sylvester, Parents of Nancy Agnes Baker, who married George Kingsley. 12

Thaddeus⁵, (Stephen⁴, John³, Timothy², Edward¹) was born in 1761, died August 21, 1845. He married (1) Phebe Sylvester, April 16, 1795. She died May 23, 1810. He married (2) Mrs. Mary Watt Prentiss, intentions published Feb. 26, 1813. (She had previously married a Warner, and had two children. He died and she married (2) Prentiss, who left her). She died June 4, 1845.

They resided in Chesterfield, Massachusetts. He was a farmer; he was generally known as Major Baker, and it is said there was only one taller man in town. He was Selectman a great many years, and presided at town meetings. There is a tradition oft repeated, of his going to Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, with one Benjamin Tupper, a General in the Revolutionary War, who started a settlement there. The secret of this extra ordinary journey, we are told, was that he was smitten with the charms of one of General Tupper's daughters, but it was "Love's Labor Lost". The journey was accomplished with an ox team through the unbroken forest, mainly where they had to cut their own roads, with wild beasts and hostile Indians to guard against. Several anecdotes are told wherein the courage and intrepidity of the "Major" appear to advantage. They are told in so many different ways, however, that we cannot give the facts. He spent a year there, and returned to Chesterfield to roam no more.

He and Phebe had seven children:

1. Pamela, born April 14, 1796
2. Stephen, born 1797, died March 14, 1799.
3. Phebe, born 1799.
4. Stephen, born 1801.
- 12 5. ^{Agnes,} Nancy born 1802. 12-26
6. Benjamin K., born 1805.
7. Samantha, born Oct. 17, 1808; married Thomas E. Baker.

Thaddeus Baker was in the Revolutionary War for six weeks in 1779. He was also a member of Captain Allen's Mob Roll, May and June 1782. They voluntarily turned out to support the government against the insurgents who endeavored to overthrow it. In the diary of Jonathan Judd, Jr., who was himself an actor in them, the story of their work is told. He got his quota of men easily from Northhampton. The story is told in Trumbull's History of Northhampton, pages 462-463. Vol. II.

2 - Great.

23-24

~~21-22~~ William Ashley, of England. -----

GENERATION VIII

3 - Great Grandparents

- 19 31-32 Noah Bridgman - Mercy Clark
- 20 33-34 James Hulbert - Eleanor Pomeroy
- 20 37-38 Nathaniel Parsons - Sarah Rust
- 21 43-44 Stephen Baker - Lucy King
- 47 William Ashley -

Total 32 (Nos. 31 to 62)
Listed 9.

Noah⁵, (²³Noah⁴, ²⁴Deliverance³, John², James¹) was born December 31, 1731, in Northhampton; died November 9, 1820, at Horse Mountain, aged 89; married February 1, 1759, Mercy Clark, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Wright) Clark.

Noah and his father Noah obtained a grant of land at Horse Mountain. They moved there about 1759. Their descendants lived there for over a hundred years. It is now called North Farms; it is about four miles from Northhampton.

Noah was in the Revolutionary War for seven days at Bennington, Vermont, in 1777.

Mercy Clark (Joseph⁴, Nathaniel³, John², Lt. William¹) was born February 12, 1735; died April 23, 1818, in Northhampton, aged 83. Her mother died the day after she was born. If she and Noah married February 12, 1759 (as the Rev. R. T. Cross stated), it was her twenty-fourth birthday. They lived together 59 years. In 1749 Noah Bridgman owned 17½ acres of meadow land, had two polls and his estate rated 31.

Children of Noah and Mercy (Clark) Bridgman:

1. Elisha, born Feb. 18, 1760; died 1835-6; married Sybil Burk.
- 15 2. Erastus, born Feb. 24, 1762; died 1805; married ²⁰Rhoda Hulburt.
3. Israel, born Jan. 28, 1764; died 1835; married (1) 1790, Sarah Alvord; married (2) Dec. 8, 1802, Lois Noble, 5 children.
4. Mercy, born March 1766; married Levi Claflin.
5. Clark, born Nov. 30, 1768; died June 18, 1789.
6. Joseph, born Jan. 23, 1771; died Oct. 27, 1826; married Nov. 24, 1796, Mary Judd.
7. Lydia, born Aug. 24, 1774; married Oct. 24, 1793, Stephen Pomeroy.
8. Noah, born Dec. 3, 1776; married 1804, Asenath Judd.

24 24

33-34 James Hulbert - Eleanor Pomeroy, parents of Rhoda, who
married Erastus Bridgman.¹⁵

James was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1730; died in Northampton, 1824; married Eleanor Pomeroy, born April 11, 1738; died April 21, 1823; daughter of Caleb and Thankful Phelps Pomeroy. He was probably the James Hulbert who fought in the Seven Years War, in 1759.

He served as Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, in 1777, in Colonel Elisha Porter's regiment, which marched to Saratoga.

The name is also spelled Hulbird and Hurlbert.

¹⁵ Their daughter Rhoda was born April 15, 1765, in Northampton, died Feb. 23, 1856, in Westhampton, Mass.

They also had a daughter Rachel Hulbert, who married Elijah Taylor.

25 26

37-38 Nathaniel Parsons - Sarah Rust, Parents of Polly, who married
Preserved Bartlett.¹⁶

Nathaniel (Nathaniel³, Jonathan², Joseph¹), was born May 16, 1735, in Northampton; died November 13, 1807, aged 72; married June 30, 1768, Sarah Rust (Israel⁴, Israel³, Israel², Henry¹), baptized Aug. 19, 1739; died June 23, 1806, aged about 67. She was the daughter of Israel and Mary (Warner) Rust.

Children of Nathaniel, and Sarah (Rust) Parsons:

1. Nathaniel, Baptized April 27, 1769; married (1) Sarah King; married (2) Martha Clark Luther, baptized Jan. 1771; married (3) April 1806, Hannah Brown, of East Hampton. Removed to Steuben County, New York.
2. Sarah, baptized Feb. 2, 1772; married Dec. 3, 1794, Moses Kingsley of Chesterfield; *died March 22, 1802.*
3. Abigail, baptized July 17, 1774; married Nov. 17, 1796, Asahel Kingsley, of Chesterfield.
- ¹⁶ 4. Mary (Polly), baptized July 16, 1776; married Nov. 30, 1794, Preserved Bartlett of Northampton.
5. Persis, baptized Dec. 1778; died about 1802; married 1800 Phineas Sexton.
6. Infant 1781.
7. Eunice, baptized Sept. 12, 1782; married Int. Pub. May 2, 1806, Joel Brown.

Nathaniel was in Revolutionary War.

Timothy², ⁴³⁻⁴⁴Edward¹), ²⁷Stephen Baker - ²⁸Lucy King, parents of Thaddeus (John³,

Stephen was born November 19, 1731, died November 1812, aged 81; married September 1758, Lucy King; she was born May 1739; died November 8, 1826, aged 87. She was the daughter of Paul King, sister of Eleazar, Paul and Silas King, of Chesterfield, Mass. She and Stephen lived together for 54 years.

Stephen and his family resided in Northhampton, on Elm Street opposite the junction of Prospect Street. The house was burned years ago, and another stands in its place. In 1773 or 1783 (equally good authorities claim both dates), he removed to Chesterfield, a mountain town, about fourteen miles westward, where he reared his large family. He took an active part in all the affairs of the town, and was quite a prominent man. Stephen, the last, but not the least, of the sons of John, is described as a tall straight man, six feet or more in stature, wearing a big sandy wig with a long cue, high stockings and tight breeches with knee buckles peculiar to those days. He rather outdid his father, in having eight sons and one daughter, who lived to an average age of over 76 years, and bore him 78 grandchildren. We are glad to say that the fashion of large families does not attach to the later generations. The eight sons were tall, powerful men averaging about six feet, and well adapted to pioneering. He lived on the place in Chesterfield, now owned by his grandson, William Baker, son of Oliver (1867), about a mile west of the Hill. He was a thriving industrious farmer and strictly religious, bringing up his large family in the same path, so that probably nine-tenths of his descendants have been, and are, members of the Church, mostly Congregational and Presbyterian, and in prosperous circumstances.

He fought in the Revolutionary War seven weeks in 1777, and six weeks in 1779. Stephen was 46 and 48 years old these years.

Not long after the close of the Revolution the tide of emigration set strongly toward "York State"; and in 1801, Erastus, first taken by it, came with Stephen (Ensign) Cole, and a Mr. Rhoades, to LaFayette, Onondaga County, New York, and settled on a tract on the hill just west of the village of La Fayette. There had been a few settlers in town previous to this, but the country was mainly unbroken forest. Encouraged by his success, Lemuel and Thomas followed in a year or two, settling on adjoining lands. The next year came Joseph, locating also on an adjoining tract, and in 1805 Seth and Sydenham brought up the rear, buying of the others and adjoining lands, and all went into pioneer life in earnest. The last part of these lands still remains in the hands of the Baker family. The other two sons, Thaddeus and Oliver, remained in Chesterfield, but their descendants have all left there (1867), except William, son of Oliver.

Children of Stephen and Lucy (King) Baker:

1. Pauline, born 1760.
- 17 2. Thaddeus, born 1761.
3. Hannah, born 1764; died March 13, 1787, aged 23.
4. Lucy, born 1767; died April 16, 1857, unmarried, aged 90.

5. Thomas, born 1769.
6. Seth, born 1771.
7. Erastus, born 1773.
8. Joseph, born 1778.
9. Lemuel, born ____.
10. Oliver, born 1782.
11. Sydenham, born 1785.

- Baker Genealogy of 1867.

47 3 - great. William Ashley, _____ of England.

This is all the 3- greats we know now; no Bartlett, no George Kingsley, no Sylvester, no Ashley except William Ashley of England.

GENERATION IX

4 - Great Grandparents

- 23 63-64 Noah Bridgman - Mehitable Warner.
 24 65-66 Joseph Clark - Mercy Wright.
 24 67-68 James Hulbert - Mary Gauslin.
 24 69-70 Caleb Pomeroy - Thankful Phelps.
 25 75-76 Nathaniel Parsons - Abigail Bunce.
 25 77-78 Israel Rust - Mary Warner
 26 87-88 Capt. John Baker - Rebecca Clark.
 28 89-90 ^{Paul King} Paul King -
 95 William Ashley -

Total 64 (Nos. 63 to 126)
 Listed 16

30 30
63-64 Noah Bridgman - Mehitable Warner, parents of Noah.
 Noah (Deliverance³, John², James¹) was born July 24, 1706, in Northhampton, Mass., died March 28, 1776, aged 70.

He and his son, Noah, and Mark Warner were the first settlers at Horse Mountain. They were there before the French war, 1745, but probably moved into Northhampton during the War. In 1743 he sold his home on Pine Plain, Northhampton, to Moses Sheldon for £100. He was a farmer.

He married January 15, 1731, Mehitable Warner (Mark⁴, Mark³, John², William¹); she was born August 9, 1708, in Northhampton; died December 4, 1794, at Horse Mountain, aged 86. She was the daughter of Mark and Lydia (Phelps) Warner. Her father went with Noah and his son to settle Horse Mountain.

Children of Noah and Mehitable (Warner) Bridgman:

- 19 1. Noah, born Dec. 31, 1731, died 1820; married ²⁴ Mercy Clark.
 2. Elisha, born Dec. 1733; died October 5, 1736.
 3. Mehitable, born June 1736; died 1822; married Moses Parsons.
 4. Eleanor, born March 20, 1738-9; married 1757 Elnathan Phelps.
 5. Hannah, born July 18, 1741; married (1) 1765, Joshua Nairamore; married (2) 1791, Jonathan Phelps.
 6. Lucy; married 1769, Thomas Spafford.
 7. Rhoda, born Dec. 1747; married _____ Pettibone.

65-66 ³¹ Joseph Clark - ³¹ Mercy Wright, parents of Mercy Clark
 Bridgman. Joseph (Nathaniel³, John², William¹) was born July 23, 1711; died
 November 28, 1743, aged 32. He lived in Southhampton; he was a farmer. He
 married May 2, 1734, Mercy Wright (Ebenezer⁶, Judah⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, John²,
 John¹), born June 19, 1713, died February 13, 1735, aged 22; she was the
 daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Judd) Wright. Their baby Mercy was born
 February 12, 1735. The next day, February 13, the young mother Mercy died.
 She was the first person who died in Northhampton, West Precinct.

EPITAPH

"HERE LYES THE Body
 of MERCY CLARK, THE
 wife of JOSEPH CLARK
 the Daughter of
 Ebenezer and MaRY
 Wright Jun. Who Died
 February ye 14,
 1735, in the 22
 Year of her age".

67-68 ³² James Hulburt - ²⁰ Mary Gauslin, parents of James Hulbert.
 James was born 1687. The name is spelled Hulbert, Hurlbert, Hurlburd and
 Hulburd.

In Trumbull's History, Vol. 2, page 187, in the list of those who
 received an additional grant, in 1749, in Northhampton, James Hulbert had
 sixteen acres of meadow land; his estate was rated 33, which was lower than
 some; he lived on Prospect Street. He was also in the Seven Years' War in 1759.
 This may be this James, or his son James, who married Eleanor Pomeroy.

69-70 ³² Caleb⁴ Pomeroy - ³² Thankful⁵ Phelps, parents of Eleanor.
 Caleb (Samuel³, Caleb², Eltwad¹) was born October 2, 1707, in Northampton,
 died in Southampton, in 1783. He married November 15, 1733, Thankful Phelps,
 born in Northampton July 20, 1710; she died in Northampton ;
 she was daughter of William and Thankful (Edwards) Pehlps.

Children:

- Abner, born Sept. 7, 1734.
- Elijah, born Apr. 22, 1736.
- ²⁰ Eleanor, born Apr. 11, 1738.
- Caleb, born July 10, 1740.
- Chloe, born Nov. 29, 1741.
- Joel, born 1743.
- Enos, born 1746.
- Thankful, born 1747.

33

75-76 Nathaniel Parsons - Abigail Bunce, Parents of Nathaniel.

Nathaniel (Jonathan², Joseph¹) was born February 25, 1686, in Northhampton, Mass.; died Sept. 1738, aged 52. He married (1) Experience Wright, July 14, 1714; she died in June 1715, with her infant child. He married (2) Abigail Bunce, of Hartford; she died November 3 or 13, 1788.

Nathaniel lived in the original Parsons homestead, sold the west end of the land on Market Street, and built the house in the middle of the old lot. His sons Nathaniel and Elisha lived together until Elisha moved to the Southwell place on Bridge Street. Nathaniel, twenty years later, moved to South Street. In 1745 Abigail Bunce Parsons was a widow living near Deacon Pomeroy and John Briggs. The line of defense put up during King George's French and Indian war was at the East end of the widow Abigail Parsons' place, probably where the lower part of Bridge and the upper part of Hawley Streets are. In 1749 she owned $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow land, had one poll, and her estate rated 59. She lived on Plain Street.

Children of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bunce) Parsons:

1. Experience, born Aug. 9, 1729; married (1) Amos Loomis, Jr., in 1754; married (2) Deacon David Nash, of South Hadley, in 1768.
2. Abigail, born Dec. 10, 1730, died Dec. 25, 1730.
3. Jerusha, born Dec. 10, 1730, died Dec. 15, 1730.
4. Elisha, born Nov. 16, 1731, died May 22, 1805; married Lucy Alvord, March 22, 1770.
- 20 5. Nathaniel, born May 16, 1732; died Nov. 13, 1807; married Sarah Rust, June 30, 1768.

26

33

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77-78 Israel⁴ Rust - Mary Warner, parents of Sarah Rust Parsons.

Israel (Israel³, Israel², Henry¹) was born Feb. 15, 1712; died November 10, 1809, aged 97. He married April 10, 1735, Mary Warner (Mark⁴, Mark³, John², William¹) born December 24, 1715, died November 10, 1809, aged 94. (According to M. E. Ashley's notes they died the same day, Nov. 10, 1809)

Mary Warner Rust was daughter of Mark and Lydia (Phelps) Warner. Her sister Mehitable, married Noah⁴ Bridgman, so two sisters were our 4 great grandmothers, Mark and Lydia (Phelps) Warner, our 5-great grandparents twice.

Trumbull's History states that Israel Rust in 1798 was given permission to erect a building on town land at the brick kiln so as not to interfere with the highway. He lived at that time on Meeting-House Hill; this location must have been near the lower end of South Street, as the brickyard laid out near Meeting-House Hill when the town was settled had long been abandoned.

Trumbull's History of Northhampton states that Israel Rust, Jr. was in the Revolutionary War, in 1777. He was probably this Israel's son, the fourth Israel.

Children of Israel Rust and Mary Warner Rust:

Elijah, born Mar. 8, 1736; married Miriam Strong.

Mary, died unmarried, aged 65.

20 Sarah, baptized Aug. 19, 1739; died June 23, 1806; married June 30, 1768, Nathaniel Parsons, born May 16, 1735; died Nov. 13, 1807.²⁵

Israel Jr., born Dec. 4, 1741; married Esther Bartlett.

Esther, born Oct. 1747; married Feb. 28, 1771, Seth Clapp.

Eunice, born Oct. 1749; married 1782; Nathan Clark, grandson of Sarah Rust, who married Deacon Samuel Allen, Jr.

Jerusha, born 1751, married Noah Edwards.

Daniel, born 1753, married Penelope Cook.

Also with Israel Rust Jr. serving in the Revolution the other Rust names are:

Daniel Rust, 9 months 1775; 6 months 1777.

Ebenezer Rust, 3 months 1780.

Elijah Rust, 1 month 1788.

Lemuel Rust, 3 months 1775; 30 days 1777.

Ebenezer and Lemuel were from Southhampton.

Israel Rust, who married Mary Warner, was son of Israel of 1679, who was son of Israel of 1643, who was son of Henry, who came from England in 1633.

34

37

87-88 Captain John Baker - Rebecca Clark, parents of Stephen Baker. John Baker was born February 3, 1680, died January 8, 1762, aged 82; married June 1, 1709, Rebecca Clark, daughter of Deacon John Clark, born November 22, 1687, died June 9, 1774, aged 87. They lived together 47 years. Their burial place is unknown. Rebecca was the granddaughter of William Clark and Elder John Strong, two of the most prominent men in Northhampton. Her marriage to John Baker joined together the Baker and Bridgman lines and made Maria H. Bridgman and T. A. Kingsley distant cousins.

Captain John and Mary (Clark) Baker lived on the old homestead on Elm Street, in Northhampton. He was one of the most influential men in town. He had an active, vigorous and very religious cast of mind, such as characterized his father and his grandfather. It is said that the Bakers and Clarks and Stronges, whose families were here connected, together maintained a regular family prayer-meeting for a great number of years, until the families were scattered too widely; and very rarely indeed will you find so large a family, all of whom were so devotedly religious, as were his children. He was universally known as "Captain" Baker.

The children of Captain John and Mary (Clark) Baker:

Two Johns who died in infancy.

3. John, born 1715; died 1802; aged 87.
4. Timothy, born 1717, lost his life in early manhood, as a soldier in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745.
5. Noah, born 1719; died 1810; aged 91.
6. Aaron, born 1726; died 1802; aged 76.
7. Elisha, born 1727; died 1806; aged 79.
8. Elijah, born 1730; died 1811; aged 81.
- 2/ 9. Stephen, born 1731; died 1812; aged 81; married Sept. 1758, Lucy King. 28
10. Mary, born ____; married Josiah Clark, had 6 children.
11. Sarah, born ____; died 1803; married Gideon Henderson.

"Captain John's family were quite remarkable. The value of proper Christian training and example is observable. All of them stood forth through life as prominent Christian men and women and filled full their measure of usefulness. Physically, the men were tall and large. Truly 'there were giants in those days'. They were from six feet upwards in height, large framed and powerful. That they were healthy and vigorous is clear from their longevity, the six brothers whose ages are known having averaged upwards of eighty-two years each.

"'Aunt Sally', wife of Sydenham (son of Stephen), relates to us her recollection that 'when she was 13 years of age in 1802, and living in Stephen's family, the four brothers, Noah, Aaron, Elisha and Elijah, together visited their brother Stephen at Chesterfield, Massachusetts. A lasting impression was made on her youthful mind by the circumstance that they all wore big curly wigs, and were such a jolly set of old men' - they being then from 70 to 83 years of age. They were very affectionate towards each other and very devoted in religion.' They were used thus to visit each other frequently 'till death called them one by one away." Baker Genealogy, of 1867.

In Trumbull's History, page 234, Capt. John Baker, and John Baker, Jr., are listed as friends of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

John Baker, Jr., son of Capt. John, born in 1712, married 1741 his own cousin Abigail Clark. Her father, Ebenezer Clark, lived to be almost one hundred years of age.

89-90 Paul King - _____, father of
 Lucy King who married Stephen Baker. We have no data about Paul at present.
 He had three sons and one daughter:

Eleazar

Paul

Silas

- 21 Lucy, born May 1739; died Nov. 8, 1826; aged 87; married
 Sept. 1758; Stephen Baker, born Nov. 19, 1731; died Nov. 1812,
 aged 81. They lived together 54 years.

95 William Ashley. - _____
 of England. No data.

GENERATION X

5 - Great Grandparents

29	127-128	Deliverance Bridgman - Joanna Taylor
30	129-130	Mark Warner - Lydia Phelps (Bridgman line - see 157-158)
31	131-132	Nathaniel Clark - Hannah Sheldon
31	133-134	Ebenezer Wright - Mary Judd
32	135-136	John Hulbert -
32	139-140	Samuel Pomeroy - Johanna Root
32	141-142	William Phelps - Thankful Edwards
33	151-152	Jonathan Parsons - Mary Clark
33	155-156	Israel Rust - Sarah North
33	157-158	Mark Warner - Lydia Phelps (Parsons line - see 129-130)
34	175-176	Lieut. Timothy Baker - Sarah Hollister
36	177-178	Deacon John Clark - Mary Strong
37	191	William Ashley -

Total 128 (Nos. 127 to 254)

Listed 24.

127-128 ³⁹ Deliverance Bridgman - ⁴⁰ Joanna Taylor.

Deliverance³ (John², James¹), was born March 17, 1676, in Northhampton, Mass.; died February 28, 1738; married November 26, 1702, the twice widowed Joanna Taylor, daughter of John and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor, of Northhampton. Joanna was born September 27, 1665, in Northhampton; died January 23, 1741, aged 76. She had previously married, in 1681, Thomas Alvord; he died July 22, 1688, in Northhampton. She married the second time in 1690, Samuel King, by whom she had five children. He died in 1701, and for her third husband, she married Deliverance Bridgman in 1702. She was several years older than Deliverance.

Deliverance and Joanna lived in that upper and northern part of the village known as the "Plain". This homestead came into the possession of his son Noah, and was sold by him to Jacob Parsons, when Noah moved to Horse Mountain, now North Farms, about 1743. Deliverance was born the same night his grandfather, James¹ Bridgman, died, and tradition says he was named Deliverance because of the deliverance from an attack on the town by Indians that night. It was customary to name children from any noteworthy event occurring at or near the time of their birth, and it is quite likely that this child was named Deliverance to commemorate the deliverance of the family from the Indian raid referred to in James Bridgman's will, which occurred on the night of his death.

Deliverance was a farmer. In his will, dated March 9, 1737, he gave his wife one-third of his estate. £50 was to be paid in bills to his daughter, Rhoda Guernsey, and all the rest was given to his son Noah.

Children of Deliverance and Joanna Bridgman:

1. Rhoda, born Aug. 15, 1703, in Northhampton; she married a Guernsey. An Isaac Guernsey died in Northhampton Feb. 16, 1767. He may have been her husband. (Northhampton Records.)
- 23 2. Noah, born July 24, 1706, in Northhampton; died March 28, 1776; married Jan. 15, 1731, Mehitable Warner.

30

⁴²
129-130 ⁴³ Mark Warner - Lydia Phelps, parents of Mehitable Warner, who married Noah⁴ Bridgman. They are also parents of Mary Warner, who married Israel Rust, so they are our 5-great grandparents twice. Mark Warner was born February 20, 1678; died August 3, 1766, aged 88; lived at Northhampton and Hadley, Mass.; married April 16, 1701, Lydia Phelps, born January 7, 1683, died November 19, 1765, at Hadley, Mass., aged 83. She was daughter of Nathaniel and Grace (Martin) Phelps.

Children of Mark and Lydia (Phelps) Warner:

1. Lydia, born Feb. 9, 1702; married about 1726, Abner Lyman.
2. Abigail, born Feb. 6, 1704; married Elisha Noble.
3. Elizabeth, born Apr. 9, 1706; married 1737, Joseph Bridgman.
- 23 4. Mehitable, born Aug. 9, 1708; married ³⁰ Noah ²³ Bridgman.
5. Downing, born 1710; died Feb. 8, 1729.
6. Mark, born Dec. 21, 1712.
- 25 7. Mary, born 1715; married 1735, ²⁵ Israel ³³ Rust.
8. Daniel, born 1717; married 1746, Jemima Wright.
9. Naomi, born Sept. 26, 1719; married 1741, Israel Sheldon.
10. Elisha, born Oct. 5, 1722; married Mrs. Spaulding.
11. Lucy, born Sept. 25, 1724; married Ebenezer Edwards.

All but the first two were born at Hadley. Mehitable and Mary, marrying Noah Bridgman and Israel Rust, bring together the Bridgman and Parsons families. Elizabeth married Joseph Bridgman, cousin of Noah.

37 44
131-132 Nathaniel Clark - Hannah Sheldon, parents of Joseph Clark,
who married Mercy Wright.

Nathaniel was born May 13, 1680; died November 23, 1767, aged 87. He lived on South Street in Northampton for sixty-two years. He married October 26, 1704, Mrs. Hannah Sheldon Catlin; she was born August 9, 1684; died February 13, 1764, aged 79½.

Children of Nathaniel and Hannah (Sheldon) Clark:

1. Nathaniel, born 1707; died 1773; married 1728, Sarah Kingsley;
10 children.
2. Hannah, born Feb. 21, 1709; married 1736, John Parsons.
- 24 3. Joseph, born 1711; married 1734; ³¹Mercy Wright.
4. Jonathan, born 1713; died 1789; married 1734, Thankful Edwards;
11 children.
5. Selah, born 1716; died 1806; married 1737, Eunice Wright.

133-134 ⁴⁷Sergt. Ebenezer Wright - ⁴⁸Mary Judd, parents of Mercy, who married Joseph Clark.

Ebenezer was born Sept. 1679, died February 22, 1767, aged 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. He was in the Meadow Fight at Deerfield in 1704. He married July 1709, Mary Judd; she was born October 12, 1682, died April 15, 1748, aged 66.

Ebenezer was one of the volunteers who went from Northhampton to help Deerfield. Sergt. Wright gives the names of fifty-seven men who fought in the meadow. Thirty-eight of them were men who volunteered, when the light of the burning buildings warned them that the attack was in progress and who hastened to the scene of battle. Of these men eight were from Northhampton, thirteen belonged to Deerfield, fourteen were from Hadley and twenty-two from Hatfield. The names of the Northhampton men, as given by Sergt. Wright, were the following: Sergt. Ebenezer Wright, Joseph Clesson, Thomas Alvord, garrison soldiers: Benjamin Stebbins, Samuel Wright, Joseph Wright, Preserved Strong and John Bridgman, Jr.

Six of them went up on the morning of the 29th of February 1704, and two belonged to the garrison. Thomas Baker was a member of the garrison, but was captured before the meadow fight. (His interesting and dangerous adventures have been told). None of the Northhampton men were killed. John Bridgman, Jr. was captured, but escaped while the meadow fight was in progress.

Children of Sergt. Ebenezer and Mary (Judd) Wright:

- 24 1. Mary, born 1711; married 1752, William Strong.
2. Mercy, born June 19, 1713; died Feb. 13, 1735; married May 2, 1734,
Joseph Clark.
3. Eunice, born 1715; married 1734, Selah Clark.
4. Nathaniel, born 1720; died 1796, no children.
5. Rachel, born 1724; married Gideon Clark.
6. Bildad, born 1729; married 1753, Elizabeth Oakes.

48

135-136 John Hulburt - father of James. 24

139-140' ⁴⁹ Samuel Pomeroy - ⁴⁹ Johanna Root, parents of Caleb Pomeroy.

Samuel Pomeroy (Caleb², Eltweed¹) was born May 29, 1669, at Northampton, Mass., died about 1748. He married (1) about 1690, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Kingsley) French, of Rehoboth, Mass.; married (2) December 7, 1703, Johanna, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Frery) Root, born November 5, 1681, died January 20, 1713; married (3) 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Chapman Strickland.

Samuel was a teacher and farmer; he had a home lot in Northampton, and received five acres of meadowland in an additional grant.

Children by first wife:

Samuel French Pomeroy, born 1691.
Caleb, born 1693, died young.
Elizabeth, born 1694.
Caleb, born Dec. 1, 1696, died young.

Children by second wife:

Johanna, born 1704.
Henzibah, born 1706.
24 Caleb, born October 2, 1707, in Northampton.

There were several other children.

141-142 ⁵⁰ ⁴ William Phelps - ⁵⁰ Thankful Edwards, parents of Thankful Phelps.

Captain William⁴ (William³, Nathaniel², William¹) was born in Northampton, Mass., April 1684, died in Northampton _____. He married, 1706, Thankful Edwards.

Children, born in Northampton:

Thankful, born 1707; died young.
Eliakim
24 Thankful⁵, born July 20, 1710, married ³²Caleb Pomeroy.
Benjamin.
Josiah.
Experience, born March 15, 1717, married Preserve Bartlett.
(several others)

		59	60
	175-176	<u>Lieut. Timothy Baker</u>	- Sarah Hollister, parents of Capt. John Baker.

Timothy was born in 1647; died August 30, 1729. Through Timothy the greater part of this Baker family, as known, are descended. He was settled by his father, Edward Baker, in Northhampton, and lived on Elm Street there. Timothy was a leading character in town, often selectman, often on important committees, both of town and church. He was dignified and called "Mr." from the first, afterward becoming "Ensign", then Lieutenant of the Train Band. He was made a Freeman in 1676.

He married (1) Grace, daughter of John Marsh, of Hadley, and granddaughter of Governor John Webster of Connecticut. They were married January 16, 1672. Their children:

1. Grace, born 1673; died Feb. 10, 1673.
2. Timothy, born 1675; died in infancy.

His wife Grace died May 31, 1676. He married (2) Mrs. Sarah (Hollister) Atherton, widow of the Rev. Hope Atherton, of Hatfield. He was minister at that place. He accompanied a small army of volunteers from the surrounding towns, as Chaplain, May 18, 1676, to the fight at Turner's Falls, during King Philip's War. He never recovered from the hardships he endured on this trip. He died June 1679.

Sarah Hollister Atherton was the daughter of Lieut. (Deacon) John and Joanna (Great) Hollister, of Wethersfield.

Children of Lieut. Timothy and Sarah (Hollister) Baker:

- 26 1. John, born Feb. 3, 1680.
2. Thomas, born May 14, 1682.
3. Edward, born Nov. 12, 1685.
4. Prudence, born May 14, 1687.
5. Deliverance, born Nov. 13, 1689; died 1710.

"We presume the dwellers in Northhampton have a more lively sense of gratitude toward that generation for planting those elm saplings, than for almost anything else. They are now magnificent old trees. One of the largest, standing at the junction of Prospect Street, was pointed out as the 'Baker Elm' which tradition says was planted by this Timothy Baker. It is a monument to his memory, more enduring than stone, and has already outlived all other material traces of him." (Baker Genealogy of 1867, footnote page 11)

At the time settlement began in New England the people of Old England, below the nobility baronets and knights, and above the Plebians, were "Esquires", and "Gentlemen", and bore the title of Master or Mister. In New England, only this class and those becoming dignitaries here were allowed that title, and the people would have been shocked to hear a common man called Mister. Times are changed since then. Military titles were especially in

high repute and the least was preferred to Church or official titles. Goodman and Good-wife designated common people in respectful manner.

Timothy Baker died August 30, 1729. His wife, Sarah, died December 8, 1691. Probably they both are buried in the old burying ground in the vicinity of "Shop Row", Northhampton.

In 1689 there was a controversy in Northhampton relative to the officers of the Militia. Much bitterness was manifest. The town was divided into parties over the affair. Several letters dealing in sharp personalities were written to the government. The local train bands became somewhat disorganized and little if anything seems to have been done to preserve their efficiency. Sergt. King, in particular, questioned the authority of Pynchon.

When it was known that war with French and Indians could not be avoided, a reorganization of the Militia was ordered June 14, 1689, and an order was passed that all Militia officers in commission May 12, 1686, "not in any way disqualified should be reinstated in their respective commands and that all vacancies be filled." John King, who was representative that year, brought the order. The contention was whether the old officers, Capt. Aaron Cook, Lieut Joseph Hawley and Ensign Timothy Baker commissioned in 1686, should continue in command, or a new list be chosen. Major Pynchon, as commander in the county and in obedience to the order, renewed their commissions.

A "set" of citizens in Northhampton did not like the reelection; they wanted changes made. Medad Pomeroy seemed set against Pynchon.

Reports of the capture of Schenectady by the French and Indians, which occurred February 18, 1689-90, spread terror and dismay, and steps were taken at once to fortify the town of Northhampton. The people were thoroughly aroused; and, though so recently separated in their choice of leaders, they united for the good of themselves, and all in the work of fortifying the town. Existing fortifications were repaired. The old ones erected some fifteen years before and repaired in 1677 had fallen into decay. Following King Philip's War there had been peace and prosperity. Many new houses were built without any fortifications around them. The vote ordering these fortifications was passed in March 1689-90 and describes the line upon which the fortifications were established, sufficiently to trace them with considerable accuracy at the present time (1899).

"At a Towne Meeting March ye 5th, 1689-90 The Towne considering of ye danger they were in of being asalted by an Enemie did then Agree to fortify the towne - - - - Beginning At Alexander Edward's his house the fortifications should run from thence to Ensign Baker's and so to Deacon Hunters, and thence to Mr. Stoderd's and so to John King's and from thence to meet with the line where the old fortifications formerly stood----- and so to round the towne ye rest of ye Way." Then they gave each man and boy so much work to do.

Timothy Baker was an influential citizen. Often employed in town business, he was chosen ensign in 1689, when the trouble occurred about the officers of the Northhampton Militia Company, and was afterwards a Lieutenant.

In 1721 an entirely new Committee was chosen as seating committee in the Meeting House. The new Committee was: Joseph Parsons (son of Cornet Joseph and Mary Bliss Parsons), Ebenezer Wright, Jonathan Hunt, Timothy Baker

and Benjamin Edwards, Jr. It was decided to renew the instructions to the seating committee. They were: "1st to Have Regard to persons age; 2. to Estate; 3. to Have Some Regard to Mens Usefulness."

Timothy Baker was on committee to collect the overdue pay to their minister, Mr. Stoddard. The Committee wanted him "payed" so that "The Towne might be secured from damage that might possibly fall on ye hereafter by such neglect."

In February 1693-4 Timothy Baker, Ensign, John King, Lieutenant, and Preserved Clapp, Captain, petitioned the Court protesting against the division of the spoils in the wars against the Indians. They urged first, that much plunder was left behind "which might have been brought away by men, who came away empty, this they did from choice, not necessity, and left much which became a supply to the enemy"; second, those who "brought away plunder have dearly earned it; they were 70 miles from home wearied and spent, loaded with their own arms, and in danger of being pursued. What they have brought away is hardly a recompense for their labor; few men would have given 12d. for a gun then. Third, Great part of the men that staid with the horses deserve blame rather than recompence. Ten men were sufficient to tarry, whereas nineteen did tarry and would not be persuaded to adventure farther against the enemy. It seems that valor and cowardice should have the same reward; that the travel, hazard and labor of our men should be overlooked and others made equal to them who deserted them and exposed them to danger."

This document was in the handwriting of Mr. Stoddard, but it was of no avail and for once "valor and cowardice" were equally rewarded.

Timothy Baker was listed in the Falls Fight, at Turner Falls, May 19, 1676. His name heads the list of those who fought in King Williams' War. He served from 1688 to 1698.

61

64

177-178 Deacon John Clark - Mary Strong, parents of Rebecca Clark Baker, also the parents of Nathaniel Clark, who was our 5-great grandfather. Nathaniel married Hannah Sheldon. So Deacon John and Mary are our 5-great and 6-great grandparents.

John Clark was born in 1651, died September 3, 1704, at Windsor, Connecticut. He came to Northampton at the age of eight. He was probably born in Dorchester, where his father lived before coming to Northampton in 1659. John Clark was a deacon for fourteen years. He was Representative in Boston fourteen times, Selectman also.

July 12, 1677, John Clark married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cooper of Springfield. The following April 20, their baby girl, Sarah, was born, and Rebecca died in May 1678.

March 20, 1679, he married (2) Mary Strong, who was daughter of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong. Mary was born at Windsor, Connecticut, which was called Dorchester, October 26, 1654. She died December 8, 1738, aged 84.

Children of John and Mary (Strong) Clark:

1. Capt. and Deacon John, born Oct. 28, 1679-80.
- 31 2. Nathaniel, born May 13, 1681-2; married Hannah Sheldon, Oct. 26, 1704.
3. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 18, 1682.
4. Increase, born April 8, 1684; married 1710.
5. Mary, born Oct. 27, 1685.
- 26 6. Rebecca, born Nov. 22, 1687; died June 9, 1774; married June 1, 1709, Capt. John Baker.
7. Experience, born Oct. 30, 1689.
8. Abigail, born March 1692.
9. Noah, born March 28, 1694.
10. ~~Thankful~~, born Feb. 13; died in few weeks.
11. Josiah (Isaiah) b. June 11, 1697.

In 1738 there were ten married children within a mile and a half of the home of Deacon John and Mary (Strong) Clark. There were at that time eighty three grand children. His six sons were probably all members of the Congregational Church, all lived to be over eighty, three of them over ninety; one was nearly ninety-nine. All the sons lived with their wives over fifty years. When the youngest son, Josiah, died in 1789, aged ninety-two years, he was the last of the six sons, and five daughters, and at the time of his death there were known to have been descendants of the six brothers only, to the number of eleven hundred and fifty-eight children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, of whom more than nine hundred and twenty-five were living.

In appendix C in Trumbull's History of Northhampton, Vol. II, ~~is~~ *are* some interesting data on children of these children in connection with Jonathan Edwards. Daniel Clark, born 1713, son of Increase, married 1739. Experience Allen, daughter of Deacon Samuel Allen, and sister of Joseph. Simeon Clark, born 1720, son of Increase, was married by Jonathan Edwards, November 1749, to Rebecca, second child of Nathaniel Strong. In 1750 Simeon moved to Amherst and was made a deacon there. Increase Clark, father of Daniel and Simeon, was married in 1710. Capt. John Baker's wife Rebecca Clark was sister of Increase Clark. Rebecca Clark Baker was aunt of Daniel and Simeon. John Baker, Jr., son of John and Rebecca, born in 1712, married in 1741 his own cousin, Abigail Clark. Her father was Ebenezer, who lived to be almost one hundred years old. Ebenezer was brother of Increase and Rebecca. Two sons of this Ebenezer Clark, Ebenezer, Jr., married 1740, and William, married 1746, were also friends of Mr. Edwards.

GENERATION XI

6 - Great Grandparents

255-256	John Bridgman - Mary Sheldon
257-258	John Taylor - Thankful Woodward
259-260	Mark Warner - Abigail Montague (also 315-316)
261-262	Nathaniel Phelps - Grace Martin (also 317-318)
263-264	John Clark - Mary Strong (also 177-178)
265-266	John Sheldon - Hannah Stebbins
267-268	Judah Wright - Mercy Burt
269-270	Samuel Judd - Maria Strong
271-	William Hulbert - _____
279-280	Caleb Pomeroy - Hepzibah Baker
281-282	Jacob Root - Mary Frary
283-284	William Phelps - Abigail Stebbins
285-286	Benjamin Edwards - Thankful Sheldon
303-304	Cornet Joseph Parsons - Mary Bliss
305-306	Nathaniel Clark - Mary Meakins
311-312	Israel Rust - Rebecca Clark
313-314	James North - Sarah Edwards
315-316	Mark Warner - Abigail Montague (also 259-260)
317-318	Nathaniel Phelps - Grace Martin (also 261-262)
351-352	Edward Baker - Joan, or Jane, _____
353-354	John Hollister - Joanna Treat
355-356	Lieutenant William Clark - Sarah _____
357-358	Elder John Strong - Abigail Ford

Total 256 (Nos. 255 to 510)

Listed 45

70 71

255-256 John Bridgman - Mary Sheldon, parents of Deliverance:

John² (James¹) was born July 7, 1645, in Springfield, Mass., died April 7, 1712, in Northhampton. He was the eldest and only surviving son of James and Sarah (Lyman) Bridgman. He married December 11, 1670, Mary, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon, of Windsor, Conn., prior to 1655, and after that of Northhampton, Mass. Mary was born 1654 in Hartford, Conn., or Windsor; she died April 20, 1728, in Northhampton.

John Bridgman was made Freeman in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 3, 1676. A Freeman was required to be of Godly walk and conversation to be at least twenty years old, and to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of Massachusetts Bay; that he should be worth £200, to hold office when elected or submit to a fine of 40s. and to vote at all elections under penalty of some fine.

John Bridgman inherited his father's property and continued to live in the old Bridgman home place on Hawley Street. At the death of his father John was elected sealer of weights and measures and held that position for thirty years, until his death. John's will bestowed his goods on wife and children.

At a court held in Northhampton, October 3, 1664, John Bridgman was tried for saying: "'If those cattell wch the Constable presented had been his, he would have fought for them before they should have been taken'; he owned ye words acknowledged his word, craved ye favor of ye cort. Whereupon he was judged to be admonished before ye Court; (which was accordingly done) and that he should make acknowledgement of his offence in some publike meeting in Northhampton, or also to pay a fyne to ye County, the former of wch he engaged before the Corte to doe".

John Bridgman was elected a tithing-man February 11, 1679, and he gave to Harvard College 3 lb. flax.

Children of John and Mary (Sheldon) Bridgman:

1. Mary, born March 15, 1671-2; married January 1692, Judah Hutchinson; died June 21, 1741, in Northhampton.
2. Infant, born December 23, 1673; died January 4, 1674.
3. John, born October 20, 1675; died 1755; married 1719, Mrs. Abigail (Marshall) Birge. He was taken prisoner at the Deerfield Massacre, February 29, 1704, but escaped the same day, after Indians had cut off one finger "just for the fun of it", for which the court rewarded him.
- 29 4. Deliverance, born March 17, 1676; married ⁴⁰Joanna Taylor.
5. James, born 1678; died June 25, 1728; in Sunderland; married Elizabeth Allis.
6. Isaac, born March 29, 1680; died June 22, in South Coventry, Conn.; married Dorothy Curtis.

7. Sarah, born 1682; died May 21, 1756, in Northhampton; married John Chapin, ancestor of Springfield Chapins.
8. Ruth, born August 29, 1684; died September 1, 1690, in Northhampton.
9. Ebenezer, born February 4, 1686; died April 16, 1769, aged 83; married Mary Parsons. Ancestors of Belchertown Bridgmans.
10. Thomas, born January 7, 1688; died October 30, 1741, in Northhampton; married 1726 Abigail Munn.
11. Martha, born August 13, 1690; died January 2, 1759; married Hezekiah Root, ^{who} died June 4, 1766 in Northhampton. ~~Probably the above.~~ Married in Northhampton March 23, 1713.
12. Hannah, married John Bancroft of Westfield, Mass., May 2, 1716.
13. Dorothy, born October 4, 1697; died January 20, 1705, in Northhampton.
14. Orlando, born September 18, 1701; died June 4, 1771, in Vernon, Vermont.

73

74

257-258 John Taylor - Thankful Woodward, parents of Joanna Taylor Alvard-King-Bridgman. Joanna's third husband was Deliverance Bridgman.

John Taylor was born about 1641; he was killed by Indians May 13, 1704; married November 18, 1662, Thankful Woodward, who was baptized June 9, 1646, at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Children of John and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor:

1. Thankful, born Oct. 29, 1663; married March 22, 1681, Capt. Benjamin Wright. She died 1701. He married Mary Baker.
- 29 2. Joanna, born Sept. 27, 1665; married (1) Alvard; married (2) King; married (3) Deliverance Bridgman. 39 29
3. John, born Oct. 10, 1667; died 1744; married Wait Clapp.
4. Rhoda, born Sept. 22, 1669; married Samuel Parsons.
5. Elizabeth, born July 13, 1672; died June 30, 1781.
6. Mary, born Oct. 13, 1673; married Joseph Atherton.
7. Jonathan, born Sept. 19, 1675; died before 1723.
8. Mindwell, born Aug. 19, 1677; married Jonathan Burt.
9. Lydia, born March 18, 1679; married 1701, Samuel Pomeroy.
10. Thomas, born Nov. 4, 1680; married Thankful Hanks.

11. Elizabeth, born Sept. 17, 1682; married 1707, Joseph Mygatt.
12. Experience, born Oct. 1684; died Young.
13. Samuel, born Aug. 30, 1688; died 1734; married (1) Sarah Munn; married (2) Mary Hitchcock.

John Taylor was one of the earliest settlers in Northhampton. He was granted land in 1659-61. His land was next to that of Joseph Baker. These lots carried the line of settlers on the east and north sides of Elm Street as far west as the present Round Hill Road. John was a Freeman in 1683.

In 1674 David Wilton, Medad Pomeroy and John Taylor had liberty to "set up a saw mill on the brooke on the right hand of the Cart waye joinge over Munhan river on this sid that runs intoe the river whilese the mill is in use theye have granted them ten or twilf acors of land for a pasture". They were also granted "the libertie of the commons toe fell timber". This mill was probably built by the grantees and was the first one erected within the present limits of the town of East Hampton.

The oldest account of the attack by the Indians on the hamlet of Pascommuck, then a part of Northhampton, can be found on the Recorder's Book for Hampshire County.

"May 12, or 13, Pascomoc Fort taken by ye French and Indians, being about seventy-two. They took and captivated ye whole garrison being about thirty-seven persons. The English pursueing them caused them to nock all the captives on the head, save five or six. Three they carried to Canada with them the others escap'd and about seven of those knocked on the head recovered, ye rest died. Capt. John Taylor was killed in the fight and Samuel Bartlett wounded."

There is a long account of the attack. That which concerns Capt. Taylor follows: "Capt. John Taylor, with a group of horsemen, volunteers from among the citizens of Northhampton, started in pursuit, passing to the westward of the present town of East Hampton. They overtook the marauders between the highway to Westfield and Mt. Tom, near what was formerly known as Wiltons Meadows". - - - When the pursuers came up with the enemy, Capt. Taylor, who was riding in advance of his men, was shot. He fell at the first fire and was the only one of his party killed. Samuel Bartlett (son of Robert) of Northhampton, was severely wounded at the same time. Disheartened by this unfortunate occurrence the troops made no further demonstration, but returned in sadness, bringing the body of their slain commander. Capt. Taylor, who was sixty-three years old, lived during the last years of his life on a small lot adjoining Medad Pomeroy's homestead. The house was burned between 1704 and 1716, and much of the furniture destroyed. His widow petitioned the Legislature for help in 1705. She represented that her husband's horse and clothes were lost and she "left a poor widow with eleven children. By his death we are drove from the improvements of a farm in the woods which we hoped to be a relief to us". The Legislature granted her £12, two of which were to pay for the horse. The "farm in the woods" was a grant of eighty acres near "Whiteloaf Brook", Southhampton, made in 1703. John Taylor's name is on the list of contributors to Harvard College. "John Taylor payd in Cartinge -- 00.03.00". He served in King William's war from

1688 to 1698; also he was in Queen Anne's War from 1704-1713. It was in part of that war in 1704 that he was killed. His son Jonathan fought in King William's French and Indian Wars.

Mr. Joseph Hawley was a school master from 1674-1682 in Northhampton. The girls taught by Mr. Hawley were Mary and Hester, daughters of Rev. Solomon Stoddard; Hannah, daughter of Isaac Sheldon; Sarah, daughter of Joseph Root; Mary, daughter of John Taylor; Sarah and Waite, daughters of Preserved Clapp; Sarah, daughter of Israel Rust, and Mary, daughter of Samuel Marshall. Thankful and Joanna Taylor, daughters of John Taylor, were taught writing, at 10s. each. John Taylor's son John married Waite Clapp, daughter of Preserved Clapp. Mr. Hawley was just graduated from Harvard College.

74

75

259-260 Mark Warner - Abigail Montague, parents of Mark, who married Lydia Phelps.

Mark was born in 1646; died May 3, 1738, aged 92. He lived at Hadley, came to Northhampton in 1687; married (1) December 8, 1671, Abigail Montague; she was born 1653, died February 6, 1705, daughter of Richard and Abigail (Downing) Montague. Mark married (2) Mary Root, Child of Mark and Abigail (Montague) Warner:

43

30 Mark, born Feb. 20, 1678; married Lydia Phelps.

76

76

43

261-262 Nathaniel Phelps - Grace Martin, parents of Lydia Phelps Warner:

Nathaniel Phelps was born at Windsor, Connecticut, June 2, 1653; died June 19, 1719, aged 66. He moved to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1655 or 1656, with his father Nathaniel Phelps, son of William; he married Grace Martin in Northampton, August 11, 1676. She was an Englishwoman, born 1656, died in Northampton, August 2, 1727, aged 71 years. She was the daughter of John Marsh's sister Lydia Marsh Martin, and William Martin. Grace was a woman of strong clear judgment and of remarkable courage; she was held in great respect by all her descendants. In England she was engaged to be married; but her lover proving false, she set out alone for America. The tradition is that for want of funds or inability to find her friends at Hadley, Massachusetts (where her uncle John Marsh lived), she was in danger of being sold for her passage money. She went to Hadley, and met Nathaniel Phelps. Once on finding an ox on top of a hay mow, she ran to the house exclaiming, "A world for a man! A world for a man!" In old age she much desired to visit England, but could not do so.

She received a share of the estate of her uncle Joseph Marsh of Braintree, County Essex, England, in which estate the children of John Marsh also shared.

In 1676 Grace Martin Phelps was fined in court for "wearing silk in a flaunting manner." Nathaniel Phelps was a Deacon in the Church at Northampton. His will dated 1718 mentioned his children. The descendants of Nathaniel and Grace are numerous; among them is Sylvester Judd, the historical writer.

Children of Nathaniel and Grace (Martin) Phelps:

1. Grace, born Nov. 11, 1676; died 1677.
2. Nathaniel, born Nov. 1, 1678; died May 1, 1690.
3. Samuel, born Dec. 18, 1680; married 1706, Mary Edwards.
- 30 4. Lydia, born Jan. 17, 1683; married 1701, ⁴²Mark ³⁰Warner.
5. Grace, born Nov. 10, 1685; married 1713, Samuel Marshall.
6. Elizabeth, born Feb. 19, 1688; married 1724; Jonathan Wright.
7. Abigail, born Nov. 3, 1690; married John Laughton.
8. Nathaniel, born Feb. 13, 1693; married (1) Abigail Burnham, married (2) Catharine Hickok.
9. Sarah, born 1695; married David Burt.
10. Mary, born 1695; (May 8), twin to above.
11. Timothy, born 1697; married Abigail Merrick.

⁶¹263-264 ⁶⁴John Clark - Mary Strong, parents of Nathaniel: same as parents of Rebecca Clark Baker.

In the Baker line John Clark and Mary Strong were our 5-great grandparents. In the Bridgman line they are our 6-great grandparents.

See No. 177-178.

- 31 ⁴⁴Nathaniel Clark married Hannah Sheldon, October 26, 1704.

⁷¹265-266 ⁷⁹John Sheldon - Hannah Stebbins, parents of Hannah Sheldon, who married first a Mr. Catlin, and married (2d) October 26, 1704, Nathaniel Clark.

Ensign John Sheldon was born December 5, 1658, died 1734, aged 76. He was a landlord and a leader in Deerfield affairs and one of the first selectmen. He was Captain in 1707, and Deacon in the Congregational Church.

Hannah Stebbins was born July 8, 1664, and married, at the age of fifteen, in 1679. She was the daughter of John and Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins; her maternal grandfather, Robert Bartlett, was killed in Northampton, by Indians, March 14, 1676.

John settled on Lot No. 12, drawn by John Pynchon; on this lot he set up, about 1698 (or 1696), the historic building known far and wide as the "Old Indian House", whose scarred oaken door is in Memorial Hall, at Deerfield. John was active and influential from the first; he was constantly in

business; he was on the first board of selectmen and assessors; he was made deacon at the organization of the church, and Ensign of the first military company, appointed in 1707.

John and Hannah lived in the "Old Indian House" at the time of the massacre by French and Indians, February 29, 1704. Hannah and her baby were killed then; Hannah was shot in the neck while sitting up in bed; the bullet came through the immense oaken door, and can be seen, with the door, in Memorial Hall at Deerfield. Her baby Mercy, two years old, was also killed; tradition saying that her brains were dashed out on the front door stone.

John's son-in-law and his wife's brother, and four of his own children were captured and taken to Canada.

John was second in command of the garrison. He and John Wells went to Boston the next fall for leave to go to Canada after the captives. John Livingstone, of Albany, offered to guide them for £100. Governor Dudley and the Council approved. The three Johns started December 20, went over Hoosick Mountain to Albany, then north three hundred miles, sleeping out nights, using snowshoes for traveling through the day. He heard that his children were alive; but the Jesuits and Indians opposed his plans and he returned with only five captives. He went again the next winter, and returned to Boston by ship with forty-four captives, leaving fifty-seven, who came later on the "Hope", which was sent for them. He secured the release of one hundred and thirteen in all. He was given three hundred acres of land for his services. He afterwards moved to Hartford.

In 1708 John Sheldon married Elizabeth Pratt, a widow, of Hartford.

Children of John and Hannah (Stebbins) Sheldon:

1. John, born 1681; died 1713; married 1703, Hannah Chapin.
- 31 2. Hannah, born 1683; married (1) Joseph Catlin; married (2) Nathaniel Clark. 37 31
3. Mary, born 1687; married (1) Samuel Clapp; married (2) Jonathan Strong. Jonathan was her girlhood sweetheart (see story about them).
4. Abigail, born Nov. 21, 1689; died June 10, 1690.
5. Ebenezer, born 1691; died 1744; married 1714; Thankful Barnard.
6. Remembrance, born 1693; married 1718, Hannah Drake.
7. Mercy, born Aug. 25, 1701; killed Feb. 29, 1704, in the massacre.

The old oak door referred to above is perhaps the most interesting relic in the museum at Deerfield. It is thus referred to in the History of Deerfield, Vol. 1, page 414:

"Sacred, historic door! Door of the ark of the covenant wert thou to our fathers in the olden time. Built of no costly material, thy posts were not inlaid with shell, no gold adorn thy panels. Heart of oak art thou! fit type of the heroes who framed thee, sturdy and strong in their defence

as they in their defence of liberty ye yielded never! More to us than Grecian sculpture are thy carvings by Indians tomahawks and thy wrought spike more precious than bosses of gold and silver."

In the Deerfield Cemetery, is a large mound with the inscription:

THE GRAVES OF
48 MEN, WOMEN AND
CHILDREN VICTIMS
OF THE FRENCH AND
INDIAN RAID ON
DEERFIELD
FEB 29, 1704

In Trumbull's History of Northhampton there is a long record of the attack at Deerfield. Taken from Sheldon's History of Deerfield:

"The first blow of the war in the valley fell upon Deerfield, Feb. 29, 1704. This disastrous event has been often and thoroughly described. Gov. Dudley had received word through Indian spies from the Gov. of New York, in May 1703, that preparations were making in Canada for an attack on Deerfield. The alarms caused measures for defence to be promptly taken. On the evening of February 29, 1704, the party reached the vicinity of Deerfield. Just before dawn they surprised the people of the village by means of the deep snow drifts. Men, women and children were dragged from their beds, bound and collected together for the march to Canada. A few escaped to the woods, but more than half the inhabitants were either killed or taken prisoners.

"About twenty of the enemy attacked the house of the Rev. John Williams, the Minister. Jumping out of bed, he presented a pistol at the breast of the Indian. It missed fire, and he was seized and bound, remaining so for an hour, before he was allowed to dress. Two of his younger children and a negro woman were murdered before his eyes. Mrs. Williams and her baby, a few weeks old, and five children were made captives. Her husband and children were carried to Canada. Mrs. Williams and baby were slain on the way.

"John Stoddard, son of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, was one of the garrison soldiers on duty. He was billeted at the house of Mr. Sheldon. Seizing his cloak he jumped from a window and made his way across Deerfield River. But half dressed and without shoes, he tore his cloak in pieces, wrapped them about his feet. He reached Hatfield completely exhausted. He brought first information of the attack, though they had been alarmed by the light of the burning buildings.

"The enemy swarmed through the village. House after house was attacked. Some fell an easy prey. Others were bravely defended. Stout resistance was made at the house of Capt. John Sheldon. Unable to effect an entrance, a hole was hacked in the front door, through which Mrs. Sheldon was shot. A son of Capt. Sheldon with his wife jumped from a window. She sprained her ankle and was captured; he escaped and reached Hatfield in safety. An entrance was effected through the back door and most of the family were made prisoners."

From History of the Connecticut Valley, page 605, is the following paragraph:

"The house of Ensign John Sheldon, more strongly built than most, resisted the first onset. With their hatchets the assailants soon cut a hole through the front door. Firing at random through this, Mrs. Sheldon was killed. Entrance was finally effected at the back door, which a frightened lad had left unfastened. Into this house the captives were temporarily collected. It was here the wife of John Catlin performed an act of Christian charity which secured her release. A French officer, severely wounded, was brought in and laid upon the floor in their midst; in great distress he called for water. Mrs. Catlin tenderly supplied his wants; when remonstrated with by her friends, she replied, "If thine enemy hunger feed him; if he thirst give him water to drink." This house which stood until 1848 was known far and wide as the Old Indian House".

Seventeen houses and barns were burned, nine houses left standing within the fortifications and fifteen without. The wounded, and women and children saved, were taken to Northhampton, Hadley and Hatfield. A party engaged in plundering houses and slaughtering stock was driven away out of town. The names of the Northhampton men who came to the aid of Deerfield were: Serg. Ebenezer Wright, Joseph Clesson, Thomas Alvard, garrison soldiers, Benjamin Stebbins, Samuel Wright, Joseph Wright, Preserved Strong and John Bridgman, Jr. Thomas Baker was a member of the garrison, but was captured before the fight. His thrilling adventures have been written. None of the Northhampton men were killed. John Bridgman, Jr. was captured, but escaped. Indians cut off his finger "just for the fun of it." Court granted him £7 for his wound. About twenty-five men and from fifty to sixty women and children were all that remained of Deerfield and their situation was desolate.

The romance of the daughter of Capt. John Sheldon is worth while. Interwoven with the local history of Northhampton as well as that of Deerfield is the story of Mary Sheldon. She was the daughter of John who removed to Deerfield from Northhampton in 1684. When that town was attacked Mary was among the captives carried to Canada and remained there three or four years, but was finally redeemed and brought back home. Sometime before her capture, when between thirteen and fourteen years of age, she engaged to marry Jonathan Strong of Northhampton. Her first inquiry on reaching home was for her lover. Alas! he remained constant but a twelve month and a day, having married Mehitable Stebbins in 1705. In 1708 Mary became the third wife of Samuel Clapp of Northhampton. Her husband and the wife of Jonathan Strong both died in 1761, and the following year the ancient lovers were married. She was then seventy-five years and he eighty years old. She died the next year; but he survived three years longer. There is a tradition that Mill River was very high at the time of the marriage and as no boat was at hand the bride was ferried over in an old "hopper" from the grist mill. Another story is that she helped her husband mount his horse and then got on the pillion behind him. During her captivity she was adopted by a squaw, and some of the Canada Indians were very much attached to her. In after years these Indians came to visit her in Northhampton. They always came when Clapp's corn was green and would devour it in large quantities, roasting the ears under an apple tree. On one occasion she received a visit from two squaws. Leaving their papooses in the bushes of Pan Cake Plain, they came into the street and found the house by the step stones which had been described to them. They asked permission to bring their children which was readily given. Mrs. Mary Sheldon Clapp received a grant of land.

John Stebbins, son of John and his first wife Anne Munson, and half brother of Hannah Stebbins Sheldon, was the only one who escaped in the Lathrop Massacre. He and his wife and five children were captured at Deerfield and taken to Canada, three of the children never returning. His wife was Dorothy Alexander.

267-268 ⁸⁰ ⁸²
Judah Wright - Mercy Burt, parents of Ebenezer:

Judah was born May 10, 1642, at Springfield; died November 26, 1725, aged 83. He sued Pelatiah Glover for four barrels of turpentine. The town of Springfield voted that Glover should defend the case and they would stand by him from court to court; but Judah gained his case. He went to Deerfield to live. He married (1) January 17, 1667, Mercy Burt. She was born September 27, 1647, died 1705. She was the daughter of Henry and Eulalie (Marsh) Burt, of Springfield. Judah married (2) Sarah, widow of Richard Burt.

Children of Judah and Mercy (Burt) Wright:

1. Samuel, born November 6, 1667, died February 1688.
2. Mercy, born March 14, 1669; married Samuel Allen; grandparents of Ethan Allen.
3. Hester, born August 18, 1671; died March 25, 1674.
4. Judah, born November 14, 1673; died December 25, 1673.
5. Judah, born 1677; captured at Deerfield in 1704; married Mary Hoyt.
- 31 6. Ebenezer, born September 1679; married 1709, ⁴⁸Mary Judd.
7. Thomas, born April 8, 1682.
8. Patience, born April 18, 1684; married John Stebbing.
9. Nathaniel, born May 5, 1688; died November 17, 1711.

From Trumbull's History of Northhampton:

Judah Wright, with several others, "tooke the oath of fidellity to this commonwealth in ye psence of the corte", March 26, 1661. There were fifteen who took the oath at that time. Judah Wright was on a committee of division of lots in 1700. He gave to Harvard College 4 lb. 3/4 flaxe 00.04.00.

269-270 ⁸³ ⁸³
Samuel Judd - Mariah Strong, parents of Mary, who married Ebenezer Wright.

Samuel Judd was born at Farmington, Connecticut, 1653, died January 10, 1721; married, about 1681, Mariah Strong, daughter of Thomas Strong, who was son of Elder John Strong. Mariah was born August 31, 1663; died May 18,

1751, aged 87. They were ancestors of the Northhampton and South Hadley Judds. Samuel lived in the house of his father, Deacon Thomas Judd, in Northhampton, where his ten children were born.

Children of Samuel and Mariah (Strong) Judd:

- 31 1. Mary, born Oct. 12, 1682; married 1709 ^{47 31} Ebenezer Wright.
2. Samuel, born 1685; died 1762; married 1715, Abigail Alvord.
3. Clemmence, born Nov. 14, 1688, unmarried.
4. Thomas, born 1691; died 1749; married 1718, Hannah Bascom.
5. Elizabeth, born July 8, 1693; married 1721, Ebenezer Southwell.
6. Margaret, born January 16, 1697; married 1718, Daniel Wright.
7. Ruth, born March 27, 1700; married 1735, Peter Conner.
8. Eunice, born Feb. 1702; married 1738, Samuel Hanchett.
9. Rachel, born Nov. 2, 1705; died Nov. 14, 1705.
10. William, born 1708; married Ann Harmon.

271- William Hurlburt - _____.

32

William Hulbert, or Hurlburt, father of John, was born in England, and came to New England in the "Mary and John", on which so many of our grandparents came. He was at Dorchester, Windsor, Hartford and Northhampton.

William Hulbert, who came to Northhampton in 1657, signed a petition for a court in Northhampton. He had a home lot on Meeting-House Hill; he had four acres, with a boundary near the present line of Gothic Street. Above his lot, where the parochial school now is, was the homestead granted to Nathaniel Phelps. His son Nathaniel, Jr., had a grant west of his father.

William Hulbert's name (Hulburd) is signed to the petition for a minister in March 1657-8. He donated five acres of land to the minister, Rev. Eleazar Mather, in 1658. He signed the Church Covenant on the 18th of April 1661. Besides his home lot he had forty-three acres in meadowland. It was meadowland which was donated for the minister. In a division of land in 1701-2 there was to be reserved for William Hulbert four hundred acres "when he chooses, he being wounded in his majesties service".

William Hulbert gave two contributions to Harvard College. "Pay in wampam seaven shillings" and 00.05.00 (Five Shillings).

Furnished by Mr. Walter E. Corbin, Florence, Massachusetts, husband of the Registrar of Betty Allen Chapter D.A.R., Northampton, Mass. with his letter of April 11, 1947:

p.49 Caleb Pomeroy & Hepzibah Baker

M. Mar 8 1665 - Windsor Ct. (Matthew Grant's old Chh.Rec).

Caleb d. Nov. 18 1691 - Northampton (TR-OB-140)

Hepzibah m. 2d Jan. 25 1705 Northampton (TR-OB-104)

to Walter Lee of Westfield d. Feb. 9 1716/17 (Westfield TA-A-9)

Hepzibah wife d. Nov 18 1711 - Westfield (TR-A-9)

Children:- Recorded in Northampton OB p.12 - 24

1 Hepzibah b July 27 1666 in Windsor d. in Northampton
2 Samuel b May 28 1668 in Windsor d. in Northampton

2 Samuel b. May 29 1669 p. 12 in Nhn M. 1 Elizabeth French May 1692
d June 1702

2 Joanna Root Dec.7 1703 d.
Jan.20 1713

3 Elizabeth Strickland

3 Abigail b. Oct 26 1671 m. 1 John Searle Jr. 1694

2 Nathaniel Alexander 2d 1707 Dec. 3

4 Hepzibah bpt. Jan 19 1673 2 Nathaniel Alexa
no more record

5 Ebenezer b. Mar 14 1674 16 d. Sept. 12 1699 AE 25

6	Caleb	b. May 3 1677	18	d. Apr. 13 1690
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7	Eldad	b Dec. 6 1679	20	m. Sarah Wait 1705 Dec. 20
---	-------	---------------	----	----------------------------

8	Hannah	b. July 4 1682	21	M. Joseph Baker of Windsor, July 7 1702
9	Mercy	b. Sept. 22 1682	22	

9 Mercy b. Sept. 20 1684 23 m. Samuel Edwards Jr. 1705 Dec. 9

10 Sarah b. Aug 6 1687 24 m. Deliverance Church 1711 June 21

The above made up from MSS Genealogies of Northampton, Northampton
Old Book of Town Records (TR-OB_ Westfield TR., Matthew Grant's
old Chh. Rec. of Windsor, Ct.

p. 49

Children of Jacob Root and Mary Frary

Johannah b. Nov. 5 1681 m. Samuel Pomeroy Dec. 7 1703

Daniel b. Oct. 2 1684

Jacob, b. June 15 1687, m. Sarah Goodell, d. 1766 AE 79 Hebron Ct.

Mary b. Nov 24 1689, M. Feb 1 1713 Nathan Mann of Hebron Ct.

Marget b. Oct 1691 m. 1 John Warner June 25 1727

2 Trumbull

she died June, 1793 AE 101 at Marlboro Ct.

William b. Jan. 17 1694/5 d. Nov. 26 1768 AE 73

Hezekiah b. Oct. 13 1697

Ruth b. Feb. 1698/9 d. Mar. 1787 AE 78 unm.

Bathaniel b. Nov. 16 1702

Jonathan b. Apr 3 1705

Frpm a MSS Genealogy of Northampton families, here at Northampton
in Forbes Library.

This will add to Jacob Root's family, p. 49.

85 85

279-280 Caleb Pomeroy - Hepzibah Baker, Parents of Samuel Pomeroy.

Caleb Pomeroy, son of Eltweed (or Eldad) Pomeroy, was baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, March 6, 1641; died November 18, 1691. He married, March 8, 1665, Hepzibah Baker, born May 10, 1646, daughter of Jeffrey and Joan (Rockwell) Baker, of Windsor, Connecticut. Caleb was one of the original settlers of Northampton; was made freeman in 1663, had a home lot in Section 6. He subscribed three pounds of flax to Harvard College Fund. He took part in the Falls Fight, May 19, 1676. In 1686 he sold his place and moved to Southampton. April 24, 1691, Caleb Pomeroy had two home lots granted "joining to his meadow up Manhan River". This shows very early possession by the Pomeroy's on the mountain and the meadow still bearing their name.

Children of Caleb and Hepzibah (Baker) Pomeroy, born in Northampton, except the first and 10th:

- Hepzibah, born Windsor, 1666, died young;
 32 Samuel, born May 29, 1669;
 Abigail;
 Hepzibah;
 Ebenezer;
 Caleb;
 Eldad;
 Hannah;
 Mehitabel;
 Sarah.

86 86

281-282 Jacob Roote - Mary Frary, Parents of Johanna Root.

Jacob Root (or Roote), son of Thomas Roote and grandson of John Roote of Badby, England, was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He was probably the youngest son of Thomas Roote. He removed to Northampton, Mass., with his father, five brothers and one sister, May 9, 1654. Jacob is mentioned in the list of Northampton freemen February 8, 1678. He married, February 2, 1680, Mary, daughter of Sampson and Mary (Daniel) Frary, of Deerfield; she was born July 24, 1662. He was among the first settlers of Hebron, Connecticut, where he removed in 1705, and was one of those chosen to run the bounds between Colchester and Hebron in 1710, as the latter was not incorporated when he moved there. He had a farm which remained in the possession of the family for 125 years. He died August 9, 1731; his wife Mary died February 8, 1744.

Children, all born in Northampton, Mass.:

- 32 Joanna, born November 5, 1681; married Dec. 7, 1703, Samuel Pomeroy,
 of Northampton.

Daniel.

Jacob.

Mary.

Margaret.

76³ 79

283-284 William Phelps - Abigail Stebbins, Parents of William Phelps.

William Phelps was born June 22, 1657, died January 1, 1745. He married, May 30, 1678, Abigail Stebbins, born in Northampton, September 24, 1660, died 1748. She was daughter of John Stebbins. William and Abigail kept the old homestead in Northampton, where they lived until he died. He was made a freeman May 3, 1690.

Children, born Northampton:

Abigail, married Joseph Parsons.

Elizabeth.

- 32 William⁴, born April 1684, married Thankful⁵⁰ Edwards, daughter of Benjamin and Thankful (Sheldon) Edwards.

88 71

285-286 Benjamin² Edwards - Thankful Sheldon, Parents of Thankful Edwards.

Benjamin² Edwards, son of Alexander⁸⁷ Edwards and Sarah (Baldwin) Edwards, was born in Springfield, June 21, 1652; he married February 23, 1680, Thankful, daughter of the first Isaac Sheldon and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon; Thankful was born August 27, 1663.

32

91

303-304 Joseph¹ Parsons - Mary Bliss.

This couple is one of the most interesting of all our ancestors. They lived hectic and important lives in old New England days. They were parents of Jonathan, who married Mary Clark.

33

57

Joseph Parsons was born in England; according to best evidence he was born at or near Great Barrington, Devonshire, about 1618; he died October 9, 1683, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He married, November 2 or 26 (both dates are given by good authorities), 1646, Mary Bliss, of Hartford and Springfield. Mary was born in 1620, in England, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss of Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England. She died January 29, 1712, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Joseph Parsons sailed from Gravesend, England, in the "Transport", July 1635. Deacon Benjamin Parsons was his brother who came to New England at the same time. Joseph was at Springfield July 15, 1636; he witnessed a deed given by the Indians to William Pynchon and others. Parsons was then seventeen years old.

Mary Bliss came to America with her parents and brothers and sisters, Thomas, Nathaniel, Ann, Lawrence, Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, and John, about 1633-34. They lived first at the Mount, which was Braintree, near Boston. In 1636 they went with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's party through the wilderness to Hartford, Connecticut, where a new colony was planted. Mary's

father died in Hartford, not long after they moved there, and in 1643 Mrs. Margaret Bliss, Mary's mother, moved her family to Springfield to live.

Joseph and Mary Parsons' first four sons were born in Springfield. Joseph was an important citizen there. In 1646 he was elected as town surveyor. In 1650 he was overseer of fences; in 1651 he was selectman, the highest town office. In 1655 he and others, John Pynchon being the leader, bought a tract of land from the Indians for the planting of Northhampton, Massachusetts. He was selectman in Northhampton except one year when he paid the town twenty shillings not to elect him to any office, so that he might attend to his private affairs.

From 1672 to 1678 he was Cornet in the Hampshire troop, Commanded by Captain John Pynchon, the first troop of horse formed in western Massachusetts; and in 1679 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, first regularly organized military company in America. He owned land in Springfield, Hadley and Northhampton, also in Boston. His military record is shown in the "Register of Officers and Members of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars". He fought in King Philip's War 1672-1678. He was appointed cornet of Hampshire Troop October 7, 1678. He served in the French and Indian Wars. He was a partner of William Pynchon in the fur trade of the Connecticut Valley, and was one of the chief founders of Northhampton. Joseph Parsons was one of the most prominent, influential and one of the wealthiest men of the New England Colonies.

The house of Cornet Joseph Parsons, at Northhampton, was erected in 1657, or 1658, and occupied by him until his return to Springfield about 1680. The Parsons family occupied it until 1807. It then passed into the hands of a Mr. Wright and later came back to his great-granddaughter, who was a descendant of Cornet Joseph,--Anna Catharine Bliss.

Joseph Parsons has a very prominent place in Trumbull's History of Northhampton. There are many entries about him. The first: "John and Richard Lyman, Joseph Parsons and Alexander Edwards were also among the early arrivals." Joseph Parsons came probably with the first settlers. He had already been at Northhampton, or Nonotuck, to make negotiations with the Indians for the land. His homestead was on the corner of Bridge and Market Streets. George Alexander had the second lot from Joseph Parsons; between the two was the lot of John Bliss, brother-in-law of Joseph, and in the course of a few years it fell into the possession of Parsons. His name was on the committee to build the meeting house.

"Joseph Parsons contributed 520 lb. of flower at 12 per lb. 02.14.06 to Harvard College."

The first recorded birth in Northhampton was that of Ebenezer Parsons, who was born May 1st, 1655, son of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons. Ebenezer was slain in the first Indian attack upon the town of Northfield, on September 2, 1675.

In the year 1656 it was "agreed that Joseph, paying 20s, shal be freed from any office in the town of Northhampton for this yeare". Joseph was selectman in 1657, as were Samuel Wright, Jr. and Isaac Sheldon (all three are our grandfathers).

In 1656 Joseph sued Sarah Bridgman, wife of James, for slander. (James Bridgman and Sarah Lyman Bridgman were our 7-great grandparents.) The two families had been together for years, since Hartford. Sarah had accused Mary Parsons of being a witch or practicing witchcraft. Neighborhood gossip was the foundation of the story, and Sarah Bridgman sent the rumors flying. "Goody" Branch, wife of William Branch, who lived in Springfield, came to visit "Goody" Bridgman, and there was probably a gathering of friends to do honor to the occasion. The talk turned upon the all-absorbing topic of witchcraft. The insinuation that Mrs. Joseph Parsons was suspected "of being a witch" was amplified and enlarged upon. Mrs. Robert Bartlett ventured to disagree with the rest of the gossips, whereupon "Goody" Bridgman became "distasted" (disgusted) and had "hard thoughts" of her. Mrs. Bridgman repeated her story with embellishments to Hannah Langton, another neighbor, telling about her little boy, who, when his knee was sore, cried out of the wife of Joseph Parsons and said she did hurt him and declared that she did hurt him and she would pull off his knee. Mrs. Bridgman said that Mrs. Parsons was "not right". Mrs. Margaret Bliss, mother of Mary Parsons, hearing these stories, lost no time in interviewing the author of them. Good-wife Bridgman was equal to the occasion, and told her to her face "that she did heare" that her daughter "was suspected to be a which". Mrs. Bridgman also said to Mrs. Bliss that she had been told that "some discontent" had arisen between the blind man in Springfield and her daughter and that the daughter of the blind man had fits. Mrs. William Hannum was another who accused Mrs. Parsons. She was angry because Mrs. Parsons told her she had not given full weight in her spinning. Several others thought Mrs. Mary Parsons caused trouble to them or their property. Sarah Bridgman related a long story about her baby who had been born about a year before. While she was in bed, holding her baby, she heard a loud blow on the door, and that very instant she said her baby changed, and she said to her girl that her baby would surely die. The story is told at length in Trumbull's History of Northhampton.

In Springfield several years before this time when a witchcraft frenzy was uppermost in the minds of the people, Hugh Parsons and his wife Mary (no kin to Joseph and Mary), were being tried for witchcraft. Sarah Bridgman remarked, "They have the right name, but the wrong person". In the Northhampton slander trial Sarah Bridgman was commanded by the Court to make a public apology and to take back her words or else her husband James should pay a heavy fine. The accusations probably grew out of envy; Mrs. Parsons was very high-handed. There had been, in all probability, hard words in Springfield. Mrs. Mary Parsons was apparently a proud and nervous woman, haughty in demeanor. She belonged to the aristocracy, and evidently considered herself a dame of considerable importance.

In 1661 Joseph Parsons was granted eight acres of swampland. He was on committee to write up town records. There were seven men on this committee. Four of them were our grandfathers, one many-times-great uncle. The men on the committee were: William Clark (our 6 and 7-great grandfather); David Wilton; William Holton; Richard Lyman (son of our 8-great grandfather); Joseph Parsons (our 6-great grandfather); Robert Bartlett (our 8-great); Samuel Wright (7-great).

The first Court was held in Northhampton on September 28, 1658. A list of cases one against another is given. One was "Joseph Parsons complaines agt. John Webb for not delivering a cow and calf according to bargain and thereupon Joseph demand 4L of the said John Webb, which the said John Webb owed him." "Att the same Courte Joseph Parsons was chosen Clarke

of the band and took his oath accordingly for the due execution of his office". This office to which Joseph Parsons was appointed was a most important one in the then existing military organization. The Clerk of the band was the keeper of the muster-rolls, inspector of arms and ammunition, and collector of fines. Having the oversight of all the internal affairs of the company, it was his duty to report all defects to his superior officer. January 1658 Joseph was selectman, "In ans to peticon of the inhabitants of Northhampton, this court doth order that William Holton, Arthur Willyams and Richard Lyman to end small causes there for a yeare and that Joseph Parsons and Thomas Root joyned with them, be their selectman and that James Bridgman be constable".

Parsons was on a committee to buy more meadow-land.

After a storm had ruined much of their crops the settlers asked for help from the General Court. Joseph signed that petition.

In the fall of 1659 between forty and fifty planters resided in Northhampton. Many of them had large families and the demands for bare subsistence were great and increasing. A few among them were mechanics. The land was the means of existence. Little help could be had from abroad. The way to other settlements was long and travel hard. The mill was not nearly finished, yet amid all hardships the little community cheerfully added to its burden by the settlement of a minister and provided liberally for him. The first minister was Rev. Eleazar Mather.

The Hartford Company paid promptly for Capawonke. Twenty-five pounds were to be used for Mr. Mathers first half year's salary, instead of being raised by rate as had been previously voted. The other five pounds were to be paid 56s. to William Holton and one or two other items. The entire amount was put in the hands of Joseph Parsons to deliver. He was one of the first owners of the first mill. In 1661 Joseph Parsons was "lycenced to keep an ordinary or house of comon entertaynment in the Towne of Northhampton". His name is on the Church Covenant, 1661. In July of the same year a committee was appointed to build a new meeting-house. Joseph was on that committee. In 1658 Joseph was given three acres of meadow-land "for the estate hee had in his Irish man" (his servant). He was appointed cornet of Northhampton troops in 1678. In 1664 Joseph Parsons was ordered to burn the woods on the easterly and northerly sides of Mill River. In 1664 Joseph was elected "by the towne to deliver their minds to the Indians."

In 1664 Joseph Parsons and Robert Bartlett, the Constable, had a difference of opinion. Joseph was presented to the Court for opposing and resisting a constable in the execution of his office and work, and "violently taking away his oxen and his sack that was appraised for the country service." The Court found him in contempt and fined him; upon his acknowledgment of his offence the fine was reduced, but since Joseph and Robert "had some scuffling in the business" they were each fined ten shillings.

In 1662 Hampshire County was created, consisting of Springfield, Northhampton and Hadley. At a town meeting in Northhampton, March 26, 1664, Lieut. David Wilton, William Holton, Joseph Parsons and Robert Bartlett were appointed to run a boundary line between Northhampton and Hadley; six years later the selectmen appointed John King and Samuel Root to run the bounds between Hadley and Northhampton. "Joseph Parsons Senir is to go with them, because he knows the way". In 1668 he was on a committee to have charge

of business transactions with other towns. He was on Committee to settle the new minister, the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, who was the second minister called to Northhampton. After the death of the Rev. Mather, the first minister, Rev. Stoddard married the widow of the Rev. Mr. Mather.

There is a very interesting and detailed account of the second accusation against Mary Parsons of practicing witchcraft in 1674. It seems through all the eighteen years that had passed since the first accusation, hard feeling had existed and this time Robert Bartlett's son, Samuel, who married Mary Bridgman, daughter of James and Sarah Bridgman, brought the accusation, after his wife, Mary, died very suddenly. The best "chirurgeons" as the young settlement then afforded were at a loss as to the nature of her malady and the solution of the difficulty was arrived at by attributing it to witchcraft. To the surprise of everybody, a person of no less standing and accomplishment than Mary Parsons was fixed upon as the guilty person. Mrs. Sarah Bridgman had been dead for several years, but her belief that Mary Parsons was a witch lived after her.

There was a hearing in Boston and Mary Parsons, wife of so prominent a man as Joseph Parsons, was held in jail in Boston from the time of the hearing in March 1674 until the May Court. She was proven not guilty. She made her own speech for her defence. The fact that Mrs. Parsons voluntarily appeared before the Court, "desiring to clear herself of such an execrable crime", and that subsequently she argued her own case before the court, must not be overlooked. On both of these occasions she met her accusers boldly protesting her innocence and showing "how clear she was of such a crime". Attorneys were then an almost unknown quantity. In this trial Mrs. Parsons was "called to speak for herself", and from the meager report upon record, undoubtedly did so most effectually. Mr. Trumbull states she came through with flying colors. In her trial she used the same words that Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII, used, when she was tried in England about 1520, and made her own defence speech, an unheard of thing, when Henry VIII tried to prove that they were not lawfully married. The words were: "To God I commit my cause".

At the same court the Bartletts and Bridgmans tried to bring suit against Joseph's and Mary's son, John Parsons, for being a witch too. The Court paid very little attention to the testimony, which seems to have been worthless. John Parsons was the third son of Joseph and Mary Parsons. He was born in Springfield and at this time was twenty-one years of age. This accusation did not injure him in the estimation of his fellow townsmen, and he became a man of prominence and influence. He was called Captain, and was in service during the Indian Wars. Several times he was chosen member of the board of selectmen. He died in 1728. (From footnote, page 234, Trumbull's History of Northhampton, Vol. 1.) John Parsons married, in 1675, Sarah Clark, daughter of Lieut. William Clark.

No wonder Joseph Parsons, after this endeavor to make witches of two members of his family, became disgusted with Northhampton. Within a few years he sold his property there and removed to Springfield.

In March 1678-9, John Stebbins died at his sawmill very suddenly. The manner of his death was quite unusual and the common belief was that he was killed by witches. He was part owner of a sawmill. An inquest was held; and while it did not directly charge witchcraft, the testimony showed that they more than half believed it had something to do with witches. John Stebbins' wife was Abigail Bartlett, sister of Samuel Bartlett (John and Abigail are our

7-great grandparents) and as Samuel had something to do with the case it may be reasonable to think that suspicion was again directed toward the Parsons. Possibly this last suspicion, if it took that direction, clinched the decision of Joseph Parsons and his wife to return to Springfield.

In 1679 Joseph Parsons purchased the home lot and other real estate of Lieut. Cooper, in Springfield. (Lieut. Cooper was killed by the Indians during King Philip's War.) Springfield gladly welcomed Joseph Parsons and his family back to Springfield, after living in Northhampton twenty-four years. The town of Springfield elected him at once to office. He was selectman in 1682.

Joseph Parsons died in Springfield, October 9, 1683. Mary Bliss Parsons died in Springfield, January 29, 1712. She was ninety-two years of age. Four sons, Joseph, John, Samuel and Jonathan were living at the time of Joseph Parsons' death. He left various real estate to his sons and one hundred pounds to each of his daughters. His estate was valued 2,088 pounds. The son Ebenezer, who was the first white child born in Northhampton, was killed by Indians at Northfield, September 2, 1675. He was twenty-years old. Folks said his death was a punishment to Mary for her practice of witchcraft. They were pitifully superstitious.

Children of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons:

1. Joseph, "Esquire", born Nov. 1, 1647, Springfield; died 1729 in Northhampton; married in Northhampton, March 17, 1699, Elizabeth Strong, daughter of Elder John Strong; 12 children.
2. Benjamin, born January 22, 1649; died June 22, 1649.
3. John, born August 14, 1650; died April 15, 1728; married 1675, Sarah Clark, daughter of Lieut. William Clark.
4. Samuel, Lieut., born January 23, 1652; died November 12, 1734; probably married Rhoda Taylor, daughter of Capt. John Taylor.
5. Ebenezer, born May 1, 1653. First recorded birth in Northhampton. Killed in battle with Indians at Northfield, Sept. 8, 1675.
- 33 6. Jonathan, born June 6, 1657, Northhampton; died Dec. 1694; married Mary Clark, daughter ~~Lieut. William Clark.~~
57 Nathaniel
7. David, born April 30, 1659; died young.
8. Mary, born June 27, 1661; died Aug. 23, 1711; married (1) Joseph Ashley, Oct. 16, 1685; he died May 19, 1698; married (2) Joseph Willestone.
9. Hannah, born Aug. 1, 1663; married Mr. Glover.
10. Abigail, born Sept. 3, 1666; died June 26, 1689.
- 11 & 12. Esther and Benjamin, born and died Sept. 1668 (?). *Not in Wm records*
13. Hester, born Dec. 1672; died 1760.

Witchcraft

Edward Phillips, a nephew of John Milton, was one of the earliest English lexicographers. The third edition of his work, "The New World of Words", was printed in 1671. In that he defines witchcraft to be "a certain evil art whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil spirits, some wonders may be wrought which exceed the common apprehension of men. It cometh from the Dutch word *Wiechelen*, - that is, to divine or guess, it is called in Latin *Venefician*, in Greek *Pharmaceia*; i.e., the art of making poisons."

In New England the early settlers were in no sense superior to the superstitions and delusions of the times in which they lived. Belief in the supernatural was universal. Having implicit faith in signs and omens, they read in the sky warnings of coming events and gave prophetic interpretation to any unfamiliar phenomenon. This belief in the supernatural was by no means confined to the ignorant. Scholars, professional men, clergymen, acknowledged the existence of witches.

Several trials for witchcraft occurred in Hampshire County but no execution. The first case was that of Mary Parsons, wife of Hugh Parsons, of Springfield. She was tried for witchcraft and the murder of her child in 1651. On the former charge she was acquitted, but pleaded guilty to that of murder, and was sentenced to death. She was very sick and it was thought she would die before she was put to death. There is no record of her execution, and it is thought she died in prison. Her husband, Hugh Parsons, was accused of having familiar and wicked converse with the devil and of using divers devilish practices and witchcraft.

Omens were generally noticed just before some important event took place. Immediately before the outbreak of King Philip's war, strange appearances in the heavens were reported by Increase Mather and others, such as the "discharge of artillery and small arms, the sound of beating drums as if in battle through the air."

The belief in witchcraft was worldwide. It had been stimulated by Pope Innocent VIII, one of whose agents boasted of having burned nine hundred witches. In our colonial era some of the German states were burning six hundred a year, while in Italy, Switzerland and Sweden the slaughter was also terrible. The Churches of Scotland and England were both zealous in destroying witches.

There was keen excitement over witchcraft in Massachusetts from 1681 to 1683, then for about ten years comparative quiet prevailed, with an occasional outbreak; but in 1692 the witchcraft craze burst into fierce flame in Salem and vicinity. Within a year nearly two hundred persons were accused and arrested. Some escaped, some died in prison. Nineteen were put to death and when the excitement was over one hundred and fifty were released. Plymouth Colony leaves but two cases on record. Tradition is responsible for the statement that Noah Strong thought a pigeon hawk which frightened the pigeons from their nests was a witch, and he shot at it with lead without effect. He then shot his silver sleeve buttons and broke the hawk's wing. The same day a woman whom he had displeased returned from Bartlett's mill with her arm badly bruised or broken. He was sure she was a witch. She was the wife of Bernard Bartlett, and had the reputation of being a witch. This legend may be dated during the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

(The above was from History of Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, and History of Northampton, by Trumbull.)

Indian wars, and had a soldier's lot granted to him. He married November 20, 1677, Sarah Edwards, born November 21, 1654, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Baldwin) Edwards, of Northhampton, Massachusetts.

Children of James and Sarah (Edwards) North:

- 33 1. Sarah, born 1679; married April 13, 1703, ^{33 57}Israel Rust of Northhampton, son of Israel and Rebecca (Clark) Rust.
2. Mary, born Sept. 1, 1687; died Feb. 17, 1748; married Oct. 8, 1614, Ebenezer Edwards, of Northhampton, son of Benjamin and Thankful (Sheldon) Edwards. He was born Nov. 18, 1682.

315-316. Mark Warner - Abigail Montague, parents of Mark. Same as Nos. 259-260.

317-318. Nathaniel Phelps - Grace Martin, parents of Lydia Phelps Warner. Same as Nos. 261-262.

351-352. Edward¹ Baker - Jane (Joan) _____.

Edward Baker was the emigrant ancestor of the Baker family. He was an Englishman, a farmer, and he settled on the south side of Baker's Hill in Saugus (then Lynn), Massachusetts, in the year 1630. Undoubtedly he came hither in the fleet under Gov. Winthrop which sailed from England in April and arrived at Boston and Salem in June and July 1630. This fleet consisted of eleven vessels, and brought about 1700 colonists. Some of them were from the western part of England; but the greater number from about London. On their arrival they began to make settlements in the pathless woods. Mr. Dudley says that some of them settled "upon the river of Saugus". Lynn was first settled only the previous year, by five families, and this year received the large addition of fifty persons, with their families.

There is nothing known of Edward Baker prior to his arrival, or his sailing from England. The hill to which his name was given is still Baker's Hill and yet stands "rock-ribbed and ancient", an enduring monument to the God-fearing liberty-loving and hard-working pioneers who gave us this goodly heritage.

Edward Baker was admitted a "Freeman" March 14, 1638. Before a man could vote or hold office he must be made a freeman, by the General or Quarterly Court. Prior to 1664 he must be a member of the Congregational Church. Then by a Royal order it was modified so that a certificate of being correct in conduct and doctrine, from a clergyman, was sufficient to entitle one to these important privileges.

All that is known of Edward Baker's wife is that her name was Joan or Jane, and that she died April 9, 1693.

In 1657 Edward Baker removed from Lynn to Northhampton, Massachusetts, only three years after the settlement of that town was started. He had several

grants of land from the town, and purchased several lots besides. He held important town offices and remained many years a respected and influential citizen.

In later years he settled his sons Joseph and Timothy in Northhampton, and he returned to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he died March 16, 1687. His wife died April 9, 1693.

The will of Mr. Baker is dated October 16, 1685; and having previously provided for some of his children by deed, not all of them are named in it.

Edward Baker exhorted his family to live peaceable and quiet lives and desires for himself a decent funeral, suitable to his rank and quality while living. His burial-place is unknown. None of his lands are in the hands of his descendants. He had five sons and one daughter:

1. Joseph, born _____.
2. Mary, born April 1, 1642.
3. John, born 1645.
- 34 4. Timothy, born 1647.
5. Thomas, born 1653.
6. Edward, born _____

Edward Baker's estate in Northhampton lay on the south side of Elm Street, beginning at the juncture of Prospect Street with Elm and extending westward. He left it to his son, Timothy, who in turn left it to his son John.

From a written statement made by Abner, in 1883, it appears that John left the land to his son, Stephen, who lived on the place indicated, till he sold out and removed to Chesterfield. Edward Baker had three corner lots next to the Clarks. That would make it probable that Edward and his sons, Joseph and Timothy, lived on the three corners at the junction of Prospect Street with Elm Street.

Edward Baker's daughter, Mary, born April 1st, 1642, died November 1, 1719; married November 17, 1662, George, son of William Sumner of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who was son of Roger Sumner of Oxford, England. They had eight children. Her husband George was a deacon in Milton, Massachusetts. Their son Edward had a son Increase who was father of Gov. Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts from 1797 to 1799.

Trumbull's History states that Edward Baker had four acres in his home lot and twenty-two acres in meadowland.

Edward's son, Joseph, and his son, Joseph, Jr., were killed by Indians on October 29, 1675. They were at work in the meadow. Joseph, Jr. was only ten years old when he was killed.

Trumbull's History states that Edward Baker was born in 1610, died in 1687.

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353-354. John Hollister - Joanna Treat, parents of Sarah, who married (1) the Rev. Hope Atherton, and after he died married (2) Timothy Baker.

John Hollister was a freeman, May 10, 1643; representative in March 1644 in Massachusetts and in November of the same year in Connecticut.

He removed to Wethersfield, where he had been in 1642. John Hollister was an efficient man in Connecticut.

He was a representative often until 1656, but, with others, engaged in controversy with the Church, under the Rev. John Russel, which caused the planting of Hadley, in 1659. John Hollister was Lieutenant and a deacon in the Church. His wife was Joanna Treat, daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, Sr., and his wife Alice Gaylard.

Children of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister:

1. Elizabeth, married Samuel Weller.
2. John, born 1642; married Sarah Goodrich.
3. Thomas.
4. Joseph.
5. Lazarus.
6. Stephen.
7. Mary.

- 34
- 34 8. Sarah, born _____; married 1678-9, Lieut. Timothy Baker. Timothy was Sarah's second husband. Her first husband was the Rev. Hope Atherton.

Lieutenant John Hollister died in Wethersfield in April 1665; his widow Joanna died in October 1694.

355-356. William Clark - Sarah.

This man deserves a whole book to do him justice; no short sketch would be fair to him. He was our 6-great and 7-great grandfather. He was our grandfather four different times:

1 and 2: William-John, who married Mary Strong, through two of his children, Nathaniel who married Hannah Sheldon, and Rebecca who married Captain John Clark.

3. William-Nathaniel, who married Mary Meakins.

4. William-Rebecca, who married Israel Rust.

In the Bridgman line we are descended from him once, in the Baker line once, and in the Parsons line twice.

William Clark was born in England in 1609. He came to America in the "Mary and John" in 1630. He was at Dorchester from 1630 to 1659, then he removed to Northhampton. Tradition says he arrived walking; his wife on horseback with one child in her arms and one in each pannier. There were several older ones walking too.

He was selectman for twenty years. He was deputy fourteen times. He was for twenty-six years associate justice of County Court. He was the first person authorized to solemnize marriages in Northhampton. He was frequently called to settle grievances with the Indians and to determine disputed town boundaries. He was one of the "seven pillars" of First Church. He was Lieutenant of military company of sixty, which had no Captain, and fought in King Philip's War. He helped build the first grist-mill and saw mill in Northhampton. The lot he lived on covered nearly all of the present Smith College property. The house burned in 1681, set afire by a negro, whom he had befriended, in search of food. Before he died he gave most of his property to his sons. A monument was erected to his memory by his descendants, in 1888.

He was a man of quiet dignity, self-contained and ready of resource. His name is honored and respected wherever his descendants are found.

The above sketch of his life is taken from "My Children's Ancestors".

He married (1) Sarah _____, who died September 6, 1675. He married (2) Sarah, widow of Lieut. Thomas Cooper. He died July 8, 1690, aged 81.

Children of William and Sarah Clark:

1. Sarah, born June 21, 1638; died young.
2. Jonathan, born Oct. 1, 1639.
- 57 3. Nathaniel, born 1642; died 1669; married 1663, ⁹³Mary Meakins.
4. Experience, born March 30, 1643.
5. Increase, born 1646; died 1662.
- 57 6. Rebecca, born 1648; married 1669, ⁵⁷Israel Rust.
- 36 43 7. John, born 1651; married (1) Rebecca Cooper; married (2) ⁶⁴Mary Strong.
8. Samuel, born 1653; married 1682, Elizabeth Edwards.
9. William, born July 3, 1656; married 1680, Hannah Strong.
10. Sarah, born 1659; married 1675, John Parsons.

Lieut. William Clark's second wife, Sarah Cooper, was widow of Thomas Cooper, Lieutenant, from Springfield, who was killed in war. Her daughter, Rebecca Cooper, was John Clark's first wife.

William Clark was one of the most, if not the most, mentioned man in Trumbull's History of Northhampton. He is referred to seventy-nine times, and many pages are written about him. Most frequently referred to on the records

as Lieut. William Clark, he was among the most active and efficient of the early settlers. He emigrated at the age of twenty-one in 1630, coming over in the ship "William and Mary" with the Rev. Mr. Warham, Roger Clapp and other prominent men. He settled first at Dorchester, where he officiated as townsman from 1646 to 1653. He was one of the Dorchester men who arrived in Northampton soon after the settlement of Mr. Mather. Lieut. Clark remained, to the end, the firm and faithful friend of his Pastor.

He bore a more conspicuous part in the early history of the town than any others who lived in Northampton during the first twenty years of the town's existence. His business reputation preceded him and he was at once put forward in many affairs of public importance. He was for twenty years a member of the body of townsmen, and for ten years he was regularly chosen one of the commissioners to end small causes. He was the first citizen to ever serve as deputy to the General Court, and from 1663 to 1682 he was fourteen times elected to that office. For twenty-six years he acted as one of the associate justices of the County Court. In 1662 he was authorized by the General Court to solemnize marriages. He settled grievances with Indians and settled disputed boundaries between Northampton and neighboring towns. He supplied the commissary department to some extent, during King Philip's Indian War, and the Legislature ordered the Treasurer to pay him in 1676 thirty-eight pounds, eighteen shillings, for "porke and bisket delivered to the country's use". He helped build the first grist mill, as well as the first saw mill ever put into operation in Northampton. So well was he appreciated that he was granted the largest lot, which up to that time had been given to any settler. But one other citizen was so liberally provided for in that respect. This lot covered nearly all the north half of the Smith College property. Here he built his house and reared his large family of five sons and four daughters.

Tradition states that he built a block house upon this lot which was used as a place of refuge during the Indian troubles.

William Clark was chosen Lieutenant of the first military company ever organized in Northampton. That rank was the highest office to which the company, on account of its small number of men, was entitled. He was in service during King Philip's war.

He was a man of great public spirit, resolute and capable. He was sure to be employed by the town in conducting any of its business requiring skill, knowledge, tact and determination. In 1671 he was licensed to sell "wine, cider, or liquor for a year". He had large grants of land in the meadow and elsewhere and purchased many acres in different parts of the town. All his lands, embracing nearly two hundred acres, with the exception of seven and three-quarters acres, he disposed of before his death to his sons, reserving to himself an annuity of £24.

There are no records left by which to judge of his private life and character. He was a hard worker, a pioneer in the best sense of the word, enduring hardships with cheerfulness; meeting difficulty half way; conquering more often than conquered.

Much sickness was in the colony in 1689. Springfield was invaded by it. In the two following years the epidemic found its way up the river and among the victims were many prominent and influential men. During the summer of 1690 one hundred persons were sick at Deerfield, and four score at Northampton. The disease was also fatal and widespread the next year. During

these two years "agues and fevers" prevailed in all the river towns. The names of twenty-five persons are recorded upon the death roll of Northhampton in 1690; and in 1691 twenty-three others were added; among them were some of the older and most eminent citizens of the town.

Included in the list are the names of William Miller; Lieut. William Clark, Samuel Davis, Lieut. John Lyman, brother of Sarah Lyman Bridgman, Alexander Edwards; Major Aaron Cooke, David Burt and William Janes in 1690. William Holton, Deacon Jonathan Hunt, and Caleb Pomeroy in 1691.

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357-358. John Strong - Abigail Ford.

It would be hard to tell which of these two men, Lieut. William Clark, or Elder John Strong, served Northhampton better. Both names are at the top of the list. Bound together by the inter-marrying of their children, the Clark, Strong and Baker families were like one large family - very large. John and Abigail (Ford) Strong were our 6-great, 7-great and 8-great grandparents. They were our ancestors through three different lines, by two children of his daughter Mary.

In the Bridgman line:

1. Maria Strong Judd, 6-great, Thomas Strong 7-great. Elder John Strong, 8-great.

2. Nathaniel Clark, 5-great. Mary Strong Clark, 6-great. Elder John Strong, 7-great.

In the Baker Line:

3. Rebecca Clark Baker, 4-great. Mary Strong Clark, 5-great. Elder John Strong, 6-great.

So this first writing of Elder John Strong and his wife Abigail Ford is of the parents of Mary Strong Clark.

John Strong was born in England in 1605, died in Northhampton, Massachusetts, July 6, 1699, aged 94. He was the son of Richard Strong of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, who was born in Wales in 1561, died 1613, leaving John and Eleanor. The daughter Eleanor married John Deane after coming to New England.

John Strong's first wife was Marjery Deane, daughter of William Deane, sister of John and Walter Deane who came to New England. She died with her infant on board ship coming over or very soon after landing; it is recorded both ways.

John Strong married in December 1630, Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cooke) Ford. She was born in October 1619 in England; died in Northhampton, July 6, 1688, aged about 80 years.

John Strong was the ancestor of nearly all the Strong's in America. Many of his descendants have held high positions. His was the largest of Northhampton big families. He had one hundred and fourteen grand children.

In 1881 there were known to be 28,867 descendants. Nearly all of his children were living when he died.

He had one son, John, Jr., by his first wife, who lived to be an important New England colonist.

Children of John and Marjory (Deane) Strong:

1. John, born in England about 1622-3; married (1) 1656, Mary Clark, who died 1663; married (2) Elizabeth Warriner.
2. Infant, who died soon after its mother.

Children of John and Abigail (Ford) Strong:

- 83 3. Thomas, born 1636-37; died 1689; married ¹¹³ Mary Hewitt.
4. Jedediah, born about 1639; died 1733; married (1) Freedom Woodward; married (2) Mrs. Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins; 14 children by first wife. Another record states he married (3) Mrs. Mary Hart Lee.
5. Return, born about 1641; died 1726; married Sarah Warham. 9 children.
6. Ebenezer (Elder), born about 1643; died 1729; married, 1668, Hannah Clapp, 10 children. (She may have been his cousin, as Ebenezer's father, John Strong, married Abigail Ford, and Roger Clapp married Joanna Ford.)
7. Abigail, born about 1645; married (1) Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey; married (2) Deacon Medad Pomeroy.
8. Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1647; died 1736, aged 89; married March 17, 1669, ^{Joseph} ~~John~~ Parsons, 12 children.
9. Experience, born Aug. 4, 1650; married 1669, Zerubbabel Filer. 13 children.
10. Samuel, born Aug. 5, 1652; died 1732, aged 80; married 1684, Esther Clark. 12 children.
11. Joseph, born Aug. 5, 1652, twin, died young.
- 36 12. Mary, born 1654; married ^{61 36} John Clark. 11 children.
13. Sarah, born 1656; died 1733; married 1675, Joseph Barnard. 11 children.
14. Hannah, born 1659; died 1694; married 1680, William Clark. 7 children.
15. Hester, born 1661; died 1726; married 1678, Thomas Bissell. 4 children.
16. Thankful, born 1663; married _____ Baldwin.

17. Jerijah, born Dec. 12, 1665; died 1754, aged 88; married 1700, Thankful Stebbins. 8 children. (When Jerijah was born, John was 33 years old.)

Mrs. Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins-Strong was our 7-great grandparent. She married, after John Stebbins died, Jedediah Strong; and her daughter, Thankful Stebbins, married Jedediah's brother, Jerijah Strong. So mother and daughter were sisters-in-law, too.

Hannah and Mary married sons of Lieut. William Clark. Samuel Strong married Esther Clark. There is no record of William Clark having a daughter Esther.

Elizabeth Strong married ^{Joseph} ~~John~~ Parsons, ~~Probably not~~ son of Joseph. ~~his~~ his son John is recorded as having married Sarah Clark, daughter of Lieut. Wm. Clark.

The above family record is from "My Children's Ancestors", by the Rev. R. T. Cross. There has been some difference of opinion about the number of children Elder John Strong had.

The Clark, Strong and Baker families, all kin by the marriages of their children, held a weekly prayer meeting for many years, until the families scattered too widely.

John Strong holds a very prominent place in Mr. Trumbull's History of Northhampton.

He was the first of that name who emigrated to New England, and was ancestor of that most extensive family of Strong's, which is now represented in all sections of the country.

John Strong came to Northhampton in 1659. He was born in Taunton, England, in 1605. He lived both in London and Plymouth. In company with one hundred and forty others, when twenty-five years of age, he sailed from Plymouth for the New World. They came on the "Mary and John". Among those coming were supposedly William Clark; John Strong, wife and two children; John's sister, Eleanor Strong; Walter and John Deane, brothers of John Strong's 1st wife, who died on the voyage with her infant; Thomas Ford, his wife and family of several daughters; Abigail, who was John Strong's second wife; Joanna who married Roger Clapp, who was on the Mary and John too, and Hepzibah, who married Richard Lyman of Northhampton. Aaron Cooke, a young man on the same boat, who was very prominent in later years in Northhampton, married one of the daughters of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cooke) Ford. She was the first of four wives for Aaron Cooke. This ship, "Mary and John", arrived at Nantasket, after a tedious voyage of seventy days, May 30, 1630.

John Strong remained at Dorchester five years. In 1635 he removed to Hingham, and in 1638 to Taunton, Massachusetts, having taken the Freeman's oath at Boston, in 1636. He lived in Taunton about seven years. Then he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he lived until he once more changed his address to Northhampton, Massachusetts. While he lived in Taunton he was chosen Deputy to the General Court consecutively from 1641 to 1644. He helped to plant each of the towns he lived in and was an active and honored citizen in them all.

John Strong and William Clark were especial friends of Mr. Mather (minister), and John Strong received a portion of the donated land.

When John Strong reached Northhampton in 1659 he was fifty-four years old. His experience enabled him to assume at once a position of prominence and responsibility seldom accorded to newcomers. During the forty-years of his residence in Northhampton, he was honored and trusted above most men in secular and religious matters. However, there is very little known of his life except from entries in the town records. He was deeply religious. A Puritan Emigrant, braving hardships of the wilderness that he might establish purity of religion and freedom of conscience, he would naturally be found among the foremost in establishing the ordinance of religious worship. He was by trade a tanner; he was the first and only tanner except his son Ebenezer whom he brought up to learn the trade, during his lifetime in Northhampton. The original tan yard of Elder Strong, granted by the town in 1660, was a quarter of an acre. Everyone had such complete confidence in John Strong that by town vote it was decided that he would tan the hides at his own price.

He held a less number of public offices than some younger men. He was very much interested in everything that was for the help of the town. He was prominent in establishing schools and a leader in Church affairs. The purity of his private life, his christian character, his experience in worldly affairs and his general intelligence pointed to him as the proper person to fill the position of Ruling Elder. He was elected Ruling Elder and William Holton Deacon on the 13th of May, 1663. With Mr. Stoddard (the minister) he was elected to get a school started again. The teachers "shall be able and fit to teach and instruct children and youth to read english and to write and cast accounts at least". When Mr. Strong came to Northhampton there was no church formed. He was a leader in forming the church. "With Mather, Strong and Eliot to work for it, the feeble church established on the Western borders of civilization, environed by savages, enveloped in the vast forest that everywhere covered the land, expanded with the growth of the town and became the governing element for good in the new settlement."

The position of Ruling Elder was second only to that of the Pastor. Elder Strong's advice was sought and his suggestions heeded. The best efforts of his long life were everywhere devoted to the good of the people among whom he lived. Among all the earnest thoughtful men who planted the settlement at Northhampton, not one was more influential, more painstaking or more respected than Elder John Strong.

The home lot granted him by the town was situated on West Street. He and John Webb exchanged, and John Strong lived at the corner of Main and South Streets. This property was in the Strong family for 103 years. He had ninety-six acres of meadow land beside the four acres for his home lot.

Elder John Strong died in 1699, when he was ninety-four years of age. He gave Harvard College 00.15.00.

GENERATION XII

7-great Grandparents

- 511-512 James Bridgman - Sarah Lyman
- 513-514 Isaac Sheldon - Mary Woodford (also 531-2, 573-4)
- 515-516 John Taylor - Rhoda _____ 'widow)
- 517-518 Henry Woodward - Elizabeth _____
- 519-520 John Warner - Priscilla Symonds (also Nos. 631-2)
- 521-522 Richard Montague - Abigail Downing (also 633-4)
- 523-524 Nathaniel Phelps - Elizabeth T. Copley (also 567-8, 635-6)
- 525-526 William Martin - Lydia Marsh (also 637-8)
- 527-528 Lieutenant William Clark - Sarah _____ (also 355-6, 611-2, 625-6)
- 529-530 John Strong - Abigail Ford (also 357-8, 1083-4)
- 531-532 Isaac Sheldon - Mary Woodford (also 513-4, 573-4)
- 533-534 John Stebbins - Abigail Bartlett (also 569-70)
- 535-536 Samuel Wright - Margaret
- 537-538 Henry Burt - Eulalie Marche
- 539-540 Deacon Thomas Judd - _____
- 541-542 Thomas Strong - Mary Hewitt
- 559-560 Eltweed Pomeroy - Margery Rockett
- 561-562 Jeffrey Baker - Joan Rockwell
- 563- Thomas Roote - _____
- 565-566 Sampson Frary - Mary Daniel
- 567-568 Nathaniel Phelps - Elizabeth T. Copley (also 523-4, 635-6)
- 569-570 John Stebbins - Abigail Bartlett (also 533-534)
- 571-572 Alexander Edwards - Sarah Baldwin (also 629-30)
- 573-574 Isaac Sheldon - Mary Woodford (also 513-14, 531-32)
- 609-610 Thomas Bliss - Margaret Lawrence
- 611-612 Lieutenant William Clark - Sarah _____ (also 355-6, 527-8, 625-6)

- 613-614 Thomas Meakins - Sarah _____
- 623-624 Henry Rust - Harriette _____
- 625-626 Lieutenant William Clark - Sarah _____ (also 355-6,
527-8, 611-12)
- 627-628 John North - Hannah Bird
- 629-630 Alexander Edwards - Sarah Baldwin (also 571-572)
- 631-632 John Warner - Priscilla Symonds (also 519-520)
- 633-634 Richard Montague - Abigail Downing (also 521-522)
- 635-636 Nathaniel Phelps - Elizabeth T. Copley (also 523-4, 567-8)
- 637-638 William Martin - Lydia Marsh (also 525-526)
- 709-710 Richard Treat - Alice Gaylord
- 715- Richard Strong - _____ (also 1059, 2157)
- 717-718 Thomas Ford - Elizabeth Cooke (also 1061-62, 2169-70)

Total 512 (Nos. 511 to 1022)

Listed 73

511-512. ¹⁰³James¹ Bridgman - Sarah Lyman, parents of John^{70 39} Bridgman.

James was born in England. Probably he came from Winchester, County Hants. He died in Northhampton, Massachusetts, March 17, 1676. He came to America prior to 1640; for on March 3, of that year, he was in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a carpenter.

He married in Hartford, during 1642, Sarah Lyman, born in England; baptized February 8, 1621, died August 31, 1668. She was the daughter of Richard Lyman. It is through the Lymans that our family is traced back to 519 A.D.

In 1643 their first child, Sarah, was born in Hartford Connecticut. During that same year, 1643, they removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. In Springfield James Bridgman owned lands and is frequently mentioned in the records, the first mention of him in Springfield being that Goodman Bridgman had the fourth draw or choice of "lots"; he received four acres of planting lot "facing on ye great river". At this same time, other lands were given him on both sides of the Connecticut River. He evidently had come to stay. His home lot was the one previously owned by Thomas Horton on the Main Street: frontage of what was then James Bridgman's home lot, is now block 546 Main St.

During his residence of eleven years in Springfield, James Bridgman

is frequently mentioned in various transactions. Sylvester Judd, a Northampton historian, records that James was constable in 1645 in Springfield. On November 8, 1646, he and George Colton were elected to "ye oversight of ye fences in ye longer meadows". In 1648 James showed his enterprise by building in conjunction with several others, a "cartway over ye meadow against Robert Ashley's" and charging "4 pence a load of any others ye shall cart over ye way who have not joyned in making of it." On March 1, 1647, James Bridgman and H. Parsons were chosen "surveyors of ye fences for home lotts". On November 7, 1648, he and William Warriner were chosen surveyors for the highways "ye year following".

As shown by the records of Massachusetts Bay, James took the oath of fidelity in 1648. On November 4, 1651, he and Benjamin Parsons were chosen "Viewers of ye fences for ye lower end of ye towne."

To show the dislike the early settlers had for tobacco, it is recorded that in 1649 James was fined for taking tobacco into his own yard.

James and Sarah Bridgman lived in Springfield until 1654. Four of their children were born in Springfield.

In 1654 James, in company with a few other Springfield men, pushed up the Connecticut River and started a settlement in that part of No No tuck, now called Northampton. In this place he lived the rest of his life. His home lot in Northampton was on Hawley Street. It was twelve rods wide, fronting on the highway and containing 3-3/4 acres.

May 28, 1659, he was appointed constable of Northampton. On May 3, 1659, the Dorchester records show that he paid a visit to his son-in-law Timothy Tilston, of that place, who went surety for him so that in all probability his visit to that region, then the seat of government, was in connection with this appointment.

Northampton town records show that James and Sarah had at least three children born in that place, the first of whom was James, born May 30, 1655; died the following June (one record says January 1656, but two records gave date as June 1655). This was the second birth and first death of a white person in that place.

In 1656 Joseph Parsons sued James and Sarah Bridgman for slander, because Sarah said Mary Parsons, Joseph's wife, was a witch. Sarah Bridgman was ordered to make a Public apology and retract her words or her husband, James, pay a fine of £10, and costs.

In 1658 James was chosen deputy constable. James was also chosen, the same year, as sealer of weights and measures, which office he held 'till his death, when his son, John, was appointed as sealer (or Cleark of the Market, as he was sometimes called) and continued in that office for about thirty years according to Sylvester Judd. James Bridgman and Nehemiah Allen were the two carpenters among the first settlers of Northampton.

Professor Strong, in his popular book "Our Country", says when Northampton was settled in 1654, it was way out west, on the frontier. Among the early settlers, in the then wilderness, who shaped the character and history of the town, were the Allens, Bartletts, Bridgmans, Clapps, Dwights, Elliotts, Hawleys, Lymans, Mathers, Parsons, Stoddards, Strongs, Tappans, and Wrights. The names underscored were our ancestors.)

The town early became distinguished for its marked religious character and its educational advantages.

Sarah Lyman Bridgman died August 31st, 1668, in Northhampton. James Bridgman died in Northhampton in March 1676, tradition states on the same night as the birth of his grandson, Deliverance, which was March 17 of that year. James' will is given in the Bridgman Genealogy and is very interesting. Part of the will is as follows:

"I, James Bridgman of Northhampton, being by ye Providence of ye all wise God weake and ill and know not ye day of my departure and therefore doe here make my last will and testament. Imp. I committ my soule to God ye gave it and to Jesus Christ, which I hope through grace hath Redeemed it and ye Holy Spirit, which I hope hath sanctified it, and my body I committ to ye grave there to be buried in a Comely and Decent Manner."

Sarah Bridgman had been dead several years when the second witchcraft trial against Mary Parsons took place. That is written in the history of Joseph and Mary Parsons. The two women, Mary and Sarah, are both our grandmothers.

Children of James and Sarah (Lyman) Bridgman:

1. Sarah, born 1643, in Hartford; married 1659, Timothy Tilestone; 7 children.
- 39 2. John, born July 7, 1645, in Springfield, Mass., married 1670, Mary Sheldon. 71
3. Thomas, born Jan. 14, 1647-8, in Springfield, died Feb. 27, 1647-8.
4. Martha, born Nov. 20, 1649, in Springfield; married 1668, Samuel Dickenson; 8 children.
5. Mary, born July 5, 1652; died 1674; married 1672, Samuel Bartlett; her death ascribed to witchcraft, and hence Mrs. Mary Parsons was sent to Boston for trial, but was acquitted.
6. James, born May 30, 1655; died January 14, 1656 or June 1655; second birth, and first death, of a white person in Northhampton.
7. Patience, born January 5, 1656-7; died February 1656-7.
8. Hezekiah, born June 1658; died March 30, 1659.

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513-514. Isaac Sheldon - Mary Woodford, parents of Mary Sheldon who married John Bridgman; parents of John Shelton who married Hannah Stebbins, and parents of Thankful Sheldon who married Benjamin Edwards.

Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon were our 7-great grandparents in three lines (see Nos. 531-532 and 573-574).

When Mercy Clark married the second Noah Bridgman, February 1, 1759, she married her cousin, and brought together the Sheldons, Bridgmans, Clarks and several others. Almost everyone was kin.

Isaac Sheldon

--

Mary Woodford .

Mary Sheldon - John Bridgman	:	John Sheldon - Hannah Stebbins
Deliverance Bridgman - Joanna Taylor	:	Hannah Sheldon - Nathaniel Clark
Noah Bridgman - Mehitable Warner	:	Joseph Clark - Mercy Wright

Noah Bridgman

--

Mercy Clark.

Isaac Sheldon was born in 1629 in Essex, near London, England; died July 29, 1708, in Northhampton, Massachusetts. He was ancestor of the Connecticut Valley Sheldons. Tradition connects him with Gilbert Sheldon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and author of "Sheldon's Compact", in the reign of Charles II. Isaac may have been the son of Ralph, an elder brother of Gilbert, as Ralph had children who came to America. Isaac was tithing man at Northhampton in 1678. He came to America during or before 1634. He was at Dorchester in 1634. He went with Warham's Congregation to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635; removed to Northhampton about 1654. He married first Mary Woodford, in 1653. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blott) Woodford, from England. She died April 17, 1684. Then Isaac married Mehitable Gunn. She died in 1720.

Children of Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon:

- 39 1. Mary, born 1654; died 1741; married 1670, ^{70 39}John Bridgman; 14 children.
2. Isaac, born Sept. 4, 1656; died 1712; married 1685, Sarah Warner; 7 children.
- 43 3. John, born Dec. 5, 1658; married 1681, ⁷⁹Hannah Stebbins; 7 children.
4. Thomas, born Aug. 6, 1661; died 1725; married 1685, Mary Hinsdale; 9 children.
5. Ruth, born Aug. 27, 1663; married (1) 1679, Joseph Wright; 8 children; married (2) Samuel Strong.
- 50 6. Thankful, born Aug. 27, 1663; married 1680, ^{88 50}Benjamin Edwards.
7. Mindwell, born Feb. 24, 1666; married (1) John Pomeroy; married (2) John Lyman.
8. Joseph, born Feb. 1, 1668; died 1708; married Mary Whitney; 6 children.
9. Hannah, born June 29, 1670; married 1690, Samuel Chapin.
10. Ebenezer, or Eliezar, born 1672; died Feb. 13, 1673.
11. Samuel, born Nov. 5, 1675; died 1745; married Mary _____; 4 children.

12. Ebenezer, born March 1, 1677; died 1755; married 1701, Mary Hunt.
13. Mercy, born 1681; died Feb. 24, 1682.
14. Jonathan (by second wife), born May 29, 1687; died 1769; married 1708, Mary Southworth.

Isaac Sheldon was quite an important person in Northhampton, according to Mr. Trumbull. At the meeting held in December 1656, a complete list of town officers was chosen, but the page is so much defaced and torn that it is impossible to name with certainty the Selectmen, though a list found upon a later record contains the names of Joseph Parsons, Sam Wright, Jr., and Isaac Sheldon, Richard Lyman, and David Burt.

On King Street the lots were divided into parcels of two acres each. Isaac Sheldon and Thomas Woodford had lots on the east side, containing two acres. Isaac donated land for the Minister, Mr. Mather; almost everyone in town did. It was meadowland they donated. Isaac gave six acres. In the latter part of the same year 1659, Isaac Sheldon, who had promised to give six acres to Mr. Mather, agreed to "Resigne and Deliver upp foure acres of his land in hoggs bladder" in place of the "his former gift" and he was to be paid for fencing and plowing it as much as two "indifferent men shall Judge meete." He signed the Church Covenant in 1661. In another record Isaac has 4 acres for home lot and 31 acres of meadow land. He was made Freeman in 1663. In June 1675 he was chosen on a committee to determine and re-establish the high-ways.

Hannah, his daughter, went to school to Mr. Hawley in 1674.

Isaac was chosen as a tithing man and sworn into office "11 of february 1679". He was elected in 1680 on a committee of three to be "overseers of the Poore, to take care of such persons by providing for them such things as are of neessesity. And to take care that none of ym spend their time un-profitably or idly observing the direction of ye Law in such cases that so the Towne may not be needlessly at charge to maintain ym."

Isaac gave 9 flaxe 00.09.00 to Harvard College.

History of Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, states that Isaac Sheldon, ancestor of John Sheldon, of the Deerfield Massacre, came to this country with two brothers in 1626.

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515-516. John Taylor - Rhoda _____, parents of John Taylor, who was Captain in the war against Indians.

John Taylor came to New England in 1630, with Winthrop, and was spoken of as one of Winthrop's family. He settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts. His wife and child died soon after he arrived in this country. John went to Windsor, Connecticut, with the Rev. Ephriam Hewitt in 1640. He was a juror there 1641 to 1644. In 1645 he made a will and prepared for a voyage to England. He was said to have sailed in the "Phantom Ship" which was never heard from. He was lost at sea about 1646. He gave his wife Rhoda and sons his house and lands in Windsor. Through his son Thomas he was ancestor of

Senator John and General W. T. Sherman, the Seeleys of Amherst, and Barnum, the show man.

His first wife is not known, nor is it known where he married his second wife, Rhoda _____. She was a widow when he married her about 1640; she had two or more daughters by her first marriage. After John was lost at sea, she married for the third time, a Mr. Hoyt.

Children of John and Rhoda _____ Taylor:

- 40 1. John, born about 1641; killed by Indians in 1704; married 1662, Thankful Woodward. 74
2. Thomas.

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517-518. Henry Woodward - Elizabeth _____, parents of Thankful Woodward, who married Capt. John Taylor.

Henry was born in England; he was baptized in Childwell Parish, March 22, 1607; he was killed by lightning April 7, 1685. He came to America in the ship "James" during the summer of 1635. He was at Dorchester in 1639. In 1659 he removed to Northhampton. He was a mill-wright; he was licensed to keep an ordinary, and sell liquors from 1665 to 1681.

Courts were held at his tavern. The courts were held, till the erection of a courthouse, at the house of some innholder--in those days called an ordinary. The first in Northhampton was held at the house of Henry Woodward, who kept an ordinary near where the Smith College Hall of Music now stands.

Henry Woodward was Constable in 1656-57; he was quarter-master of Hampshire Troop of Horse in 1663. He was Selectman eight times. In 1659 he and William Clark were empowered to search and seek out a farm of 1,000 acres, granted by the General Court to Dorchester for use of a school. He was one of the "Seven Pillars" of Northhampton Church. In 1678 he was tithing man.

In Dorchester he married Elizabeth _____, who died August 13, 1690.

Henry Woodward held important offices in Northhampton; he came to Northhampton with Lieut. William Clark, and Henry Cunliffe. He was said by Clapp to have been a physician but no evidence has been found that he ever practiced in Northhampton. He received a large home lot, equal to that of Lieut. Clark, and next to Lieut. Clark on the south. The three, Clark, Cunliffe and Woodward, were often associated in office, several times as Commissioners, and frequently as Selectmen. His home lot contained twelve acres, and in addition he had about one hundred acres in meadow land and upland. All this property went to his son John.

He was accidentally killed at the upper corn mill in 1685. He had four children, three daughters and one son. One of his daughters married Medad Pomeroy, one daughter married Jedidiah Strong, and the third daughter married Captain John Taylor, all men of prominence in the history of the town.

Notwithstanding the fact that Henry Woodward was a man of good business capacity, and largely engaged in town affairs, an authentic signature by his own hand has not been found. On his will he made his mark, and several other documents in the Probate office are signed in the same way.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth _____ Woodward:

1. Experience, married Nov. 21, 1661, Medad Pomeroy.
2. Freedom (or Hope), baptized 1642; married 1662, Jedediah Strong.
- 40 3. Thankful, baptized 1646; married 1662, John ^{73 40}Taylor.
4. John, married 1671, Ann Dewey, daughter of Thomas Dewey, of Windsor.

519-520. ¹⁰⁴ John Warner - ¹⁰⁵ Priscilla Symonds, parents of the first Mark Warner.

John Warner was born in England about 1616; died about 1692, in Hadley. He was the son of William ^{neg}Warren, who came to Ipswich 1637, and probably died before 1648.

John Warner and two or three others went to Brookfield in 1660 to select lands: moved his family there the fall of 1665. He was "the father of Brookfield and built the first house" (History of Brookfield). He was one of the three trustees in whom the deed of the town was vested. When Brookfield was destroyed by the Indians in 1675, he moved to Hadley, where his son Mark lived. His first wife's name is not known. He married (2) March 10, 1655, or 1645, Priscilla Symonds, daughter of Mark Symonds. If married in 1645 she could have been the mother of Mark Warner, born 1646; one authority gives him as son of Mark and Priscilla Warner.

Children of John and Priscilla (Symonds) Warner:

- 42 1. Mark, born about 1646; married 1671, ⁷⁵Abigail Montague.
2. John.
3. Nathaniel, born about 1665; a post rider.
4. Joseph, born August 15, 1657; died 1658.
5. Mehitable, born April 1659; died June 12, 1678.
6. Daniel, born April 16, 1661, Ipswich; died 1688.
7. Eleazor, born Nov. 13, 1662.
8. Priscilla, married 1688, Thomas Cummings.
9. Samuel.

521-522. Richard Montague - Abigail Downing, parents of Abigail Montague, who married Mark Warner.

Richard Montague was born about 1614, in Parish Burnham, Bourney, Berkshire County, England, the son of Peter and Eleanor (Allen) Montague. Richard died December 14, 1681, at Hadley, where his descendants have erected a monument over his grave. His inventory was £277. Richard is said to have come from Wells, Maine, to Boston, in 1646. He went to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1651, with his wife and two daughters; he had a letter from Emanuel Downing to Governor Winthrop, Jr.

In 1659-60 he removed to Hadley, Mass., as one of the founders of that settlement. He moved to Hadley on account of divisions in the Hartford and Wethersfield, Connecticut, Churches.

At Hadley he had eight acres on east side of street. His house stood more than one hundred and fifty years. It was taken down in 1830. He was a farmer, a baker, also a grave digger, getting 4s for an adult's grave and 2s for a child's. He was selectman in 1679, and town clerk; he was clerk of writs in 1681 (the year he died). He always took his rifle to field and to church. Richard Montague, according to one record, was married about 1640, in England, to Abigail Downing, of Norwich, England, by whom he had five children.

Another record states Richard Montague married about 1637 in Salem, Massachusetts, Abigail Downing.

Abigail Downing was born about 1614 in England. She died at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 8, 1694. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Downing of England. She was educated as a lady. "She learned to spin, but got discouraged; went to meet her husband, who was kind and encouraged her." Emanuel Downing of Salem, Massachusetts, was her cousin. She came to New England with William Montague, elder brother of Richard. She was descended from William the Conqueror through Henry I, Empress Maude, Henry II, King John, Henry III, Edward I, etc. See Montague Genealogy, pp. 34-38.

Children of Richard and Abigail (Downing) Montague:

1. Mary, born 1642; died 1689; married 1668 Joseph Wariner.
2. Sarah, born June 15, 1646; died in Boston, June 19, 1646.
3. Martha, born June 16, 1647; married (1) 1671, Isaac Harrison, who was slain at Falls Fight in 1676; married (2) Henry White.
4. Peter, born July 8, 1651; died 1725; married (1) 1679, Mary (Partridge) Smith; married (2) Mrs. Mary Coleman; married (3) Mrs. Mary Smith.
- 42 5. Abigail, born 1653; died 1705; married 1671, ^{74 42}Mark Warner, eldest son of John and Priscilla (Symonds) Warner.
6. John, born 1665-6; married 1681, Hannah Smith, 10 children.

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523-524. Nathaniel² Phelps - Elizabeth Copley, parents of Nathaniel.

Nathaniel was born in England in 1627; died in Northhampton, May 27, 1702, aged 75. He was a deacon there from 1691, until his death. He was made a Freeman in 1681. He lived forty-three years on the homestead in Northhampton. His descendants lived on the same place until 1835. There were six Nathaniels, who lived in Northhampton.

He married at Windsor, Connecticut, September 1650, widow Elizabeth Copley; she died December 6, 1712. Her ancestry is not known. Another record gives her name as Miss Elizabeth Copley, and states that a descendant of her family in England was the artist John Copley.

Nathaniel was granted land above the land of William Hulburt. His son, Nathaniel, Jr., had land west of his father, and together they owned a strip of land bordering on Park Street, from King Street back to Prospect Street.

Nathaniel Phelps signed the petition for a minister. He gave three acres to the Minister. His name is on the Church Covenant. This record said he was a Freeman in 1663. He had four acres for his home lot, and twenty-nine acres of meadow-land. He was chosen as tithing man in 1679. He gave to Harvard College "five lb. flaxe 00.05.00"

Children of Deacon Nathaniel, and Elizabeth (Copley) Phelps:

1. Mary, born June 21, 1651.
- 42 2. Nathaniel³, born at Windsor, April 2, 1653; married Grace Martin⁷⁶.
3. Abigail, born April 5, 1655; died 1756, aged 102, the oldest woman that lived in Northhampton; married _____ Alvord.
- 50 4. William³, born June 22, 1657; married Abigail Stebbins⁷⁹.
5. Thomas.
6. Mercy, born 1662.

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525-526. William Martin - Lydia Marsh, parents of Grace Martin Phelps.

William was son of John and Grace (Marsh) Martin of Braintree, Essex County, England.

The children of William and Lydia (Marsh) Martin:

- Mary
- Lydia
- Sarah
- Elizabeth
- Ann
- 42 Grace, married Nathaniel Phelps^{76 2}.

527-528. Lieut. William Clark - Sarah _____, parents
of John. Same as parents of John in the Baker line. (See 355-356; 611-612;
625-626)

Lieut. William Clark - Sarah _____

John Clark - Mary Strong.

Nathaniel Clark - Hannah Sheldon.

Joseph Clark - Mercy Wright.

Mercy Clark - Noah Bridgman.

Erastus Bridgman - Rhoda Hulbert.

Cephas Bridgman - Mary Bartlett.

Maria H. Bridgman - Thaddeus A. Kingsley.

Mary Agnes Kingsley - Wm. Edward Ashley.

Mabel E., Alma A., William A., Louis H., Mary K., and Agnes H.
Ashley.

529-530. Elder John Strong - Abigail Ford, parents of Mary Strong
Clark.

Same as parents of Mary, in the Baker Line (see 357-358; 1083-1084)

531-532. Isaac Sheldon - Mary Woodford, parents of John Sheldon.

Same as parents of Mary Sheldon Bridgman (see 513-514; 573-574.)

533-534. ¹⁰⁹John Stebbins - ¹¹²Abigail Bartlett, parents of Hannah
Stebbins Sheldon.

John Stebbins was born in England in 1626; he died in Northhampton, Massachusetts, March 7 or 9, 1679. He lived for several years in Springfield, Massachusetts.

His first marriage was to Mrs. Anne (Munsen) Munden, on March 14, 1646. They had five children, all born in Springfield.

John Stebbins removed to Northhampton in 1656. His wife Anne died about this time.

In early 1657, probably, he married Abigail Bartlett, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1636; died in South Hadley Falls, October 10, 1710; death caused by fall from a horse. She was the daughter of Robert and

Ann Bartlett, of England, and Hartford, and Northampton. John Stebbins' home lot in Northampton contained four acres. He lived at the lower end of what was called then "Pudding Lane", later named Hawley Street. He was a farmer; he had thirty-four acres of meadow land. He was also part owner of a saw mill.

In 1657 he signed the Petition for a minister for Northampton, and he was on the committee to build the Meeting-House. It was built 42x42 feet. He signed the Church Covenant.

John Stebbins was one of those who brought complaint against the town for "turninge out some of the freemen from beinge Selectmen, to which office they were chosen." He was chosen as measurer of land for 1659. He was clerk of the Writs in 1660. He gave 2 acres of meadowland to the minister.

In 1660, John Stebbins and Samuel Allen were chosen to "Joyne with the Selectmen to lay out high wais." He was on Jury in 1661. In 1664 he and Enos Kingslo (Kingsley) were chosen Bayleus (Bailiffs). He served in King Phillip's War. In 1678 he was tithing man.

When his son, Benoni, was twelve years old, he and two older boys, James Bennet and Godfrey Nims, tried to run away and join the French. An Indian helped the boys. The Indian was caught and tried. The story of the boys' pranks is very interesting in Trumbull's History of Northampton. Many years later one of the older boys, James Bennet, was killed in Fall's Fight, and Benoni married his widow, Mary (Broughton) Bennet. Benoni was killed by the Indians in the attack in 1704. He and the other boys grew up to be useful citizens.

John died very suddenly, in March 1679. The common belief was that he had been killed by witches. He was at his sawmill and facts seem to show that he came to his death by an accident there. An inquest was held; while the jury of twelve men did not say witches killed John Stebbins, they more than half believed it. The jury reported to the County Court in April, and Samuel Bartlett, brother of Abigail, and who seems to have been witch finder in general for the town, brought in all the testimony he could. The testimony was sent to Boston, but no action was taken.

There is a tradition that while John Stebbins was sawing at his mill, logs would roll over him, set in motion by witches. It was also stated that Joseph Hawley had a large number of women to come and touch him (John Stebbins), intending in this way to find the witch. Blood flowed when a certain woman touched him; but only one could see it, so nothing was done.

John Stebbins gave to Harvard College "toe bushel halfe of wheate & toe lb. halfe of flaxe 00.10.00".

After John Stebbins died, Abigail married, December 28, 1681, Jedediah Strong, son of Elder John Strong; he had been married before and had a large family of children. Then Abigail's daughter, Thankful Stebbins, married Jerijah Strong, younger brother of Jedediah, so mother and daughter were sisters-in-law.

Children of John and Ann (Munson) Stebbins:

1. John, born Jan. 28, 1647; married Dorothy Alexander.
2. Thomas, born Jan. 24, 1649; died April 24, 1650.
3. Anna, born April 10, 1651; died May 6, 1652-3.
4. Edward, born July 12, 1653; died Oct. 14, 1653.
5. Benoni, born June 23, 1655; married (1) Mary (Broughton) Bennett; married (2) Hannah Edwards.

Children of John and Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins:

6. Samuel, born Jan. 21, 1658; married Mary French.
- 50 7. Abigail, born Sept. 6, 1660; married ^{76 50} William Phelps.
8. Thomas, born May 6, 1662; married Elizabeth Wright.
- 43 9. Hannah, born July 8, 1664; married ^{71 43} John Sheldon.
10. Mary, born Oct. 10, 1666; married Thomas Strong.
11. Sarah, born June 4, 1668; married William Southwell.
12. Joseph, born Jan. 17, 1669 (?); died June 3, 1681.
13. Deborah, born March 5, 1671-2; married (1) Benjamin Alvord; married (2) Benjamin Burt.
14. Rebecca, baptized Feb. 20, 1676; married Nathaniel Strong.
15. Thankful, born May 11, 1678; married Jerijah Strong.

The first child John was the only one who escaped in the Lothrop massacre. He married Dorothy Alexander. He, his wife and five children were captured, at Deerfield, and taken to Canada. Three of the children never returned.

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535-536. Samuel Wright - Margaret _____, parents of Judah Wright.

Samuel was born in England; died in Northhampton, Massachusetts, while sleeping in a chair, October 17, 1665.

He settled in Springfield in 1636; he was juror in 1638-39. He was deacon in the First Congregational Church. "He exhorted and conducted meetings when there was no paster"; he was paid for his services, as was Henry Burt. He married, probably in England, Margaret _____; her last name is not known. She died in Northhampton July 24, 1681. They were ancestors of Governor and Senator Silas Wright of Canton, New York.

Samuel was one of the first settlers at Northhampton. Moving there in 1655. He was much interested in religious matters. He was a Freeman in

1649. In Northhampton he held the offices that the prominent men in the town held.

His home lot contained four acres, extending from King Street to the brook. The First National Bank now stands on what was his home lot. He was elected as a delegate to the General Court for 1656-57, though no delegate was sent to the Court then. Samuel Wright and David Burt were chosen measurers of land for the year 1657-1658.

Samuel engaged in the controversy the townsmen had about not sending Freemen, when elected, as selectmen. He was one of the original owners of the first corn mill; he sold his interest to Alexander Edwards.

Samuel Wright, Sr., signed the Church Covenant in 1661. His name is signed to the protest about giving away a parcel of land to Mr. Joseph Eliot. His name was signed "Samuell Write, Senoyer". He is mentioned as "Sergt. Samuel Wright". He gave to Harvard College "on bushell & halfe wheate 00.04.06".

His son, Samuel Wright, Jr., was killed in the Northfield attack, September 2, 1675, at the same time Ebenezer Parsons, son of Joseph and Mary Bliss Parsons, and Nathaniel Curtis, from Northhampton, were killed.

Samuel Wright, Jr. married Elizabeth Burt of Springfield, daughter of Henry and Eulalie Burt. Samuel was forty-six when he was slain; left his wife and eight children.

Ebenezer Parsons was just twenty years old. His birth was the first recorded in Northhampton.

Children of Samuel and Margaret Wright:

1. Samuel, married Nov. 24, 1653, at Springfield, Elizabeth Burt.⁸¹ He was killed by Indians 1675. She married (2) in 1684, N. Dickinson.
2. James, died 1723; married June 18, 1664, Abigail Jess.
3. Mary.
4. Margaret.
5. Hester, married Feb. 18, 1651-2, Samuel Marshfield.
6. Lydia, married (1) 1654, Lawrence Bliss, son of Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss of Springfield; married (2) 1678, John Norton; married (3) 1688, John Lamb; married (4) 1692, George Cotton; died Feb. 13, 1679.
- 47 7. Judah, born May 10, 1642; married 1667, Mercy Burt.⁸²
8. Helped, born July 15, 1644, died young.

All but the last two were born before Samuel and his wife went to Springfield. According to a record of the Stebbins family, one of Samuel Wright's daughters married Thomas Stebbins, of Springfield, oldest son of Rowland Stebbins.

537-538. Henry Burt - Eulalia Marche (or Marsh), parents of Mercy Burt Wright.

Henry Burt was born in Harberton, Devonshire County, England. He died April 30, 1662, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

He came to America with his wife and older children prior to 1638, for he was at Roxbury, Massachusetts, that year, where his house or hotel burned; in 1639 the General Court allowed him L8 for his "losse by fyer". In 1640 he removed to Springfield, where December 24, of that year, he was allowed to seek out a "canoe tree". He was frequently called on by William Pynchon to serve as juryman; he was not given to litigation.

Because of his large family he was the only one to get a lot twelve rods wide.

He was one of six chosen to lay out the land "on ye other side of ye greate river, where ye Indians live".

He was Selectman many years; also "ye clarke of ye writs" from 1649 to his death. He wrote about twenty pages of town records. He had probably had legal training.

After Mr. Moxim, the first Pastor, resigned, Henry Burt was one of those appointed to carry on Sabbath service, for which L50 was appropriated. December 23, 1659, he was allotted "the little seate by the Deacon's seate".

Rowland Stebbins was in the first "seate".

Henry Burt's inventory was L181, debts L50. He was member of Springfield's first Military Company.

In England he married, December 23, 1619, Eulalia Marche (or Marsh) of Dean Prior. She died August 29, 1690. She willed to her daughter, Mercy Burt Wright, "the other half of that cloth that is sent to the weavers and the serdge her husband sent me for a waist-coate, one pair of sheets, one pillow breer, one shift, one coate."

Eulalie (Marsh) Burt worked hard with her children, eight daughters and three sons, to get out of debt. In 1664 she and Widow M. Bliss were admitted as free men or women, the only women thus admitted. There is a tradition that in England she was laid out for dead; put in her coffin, but revived at her funeral, came to New England and had nineteen children. She had eleven, all of whom lived to rear large families.

Children of Henry and Eulalie (Marsh) Burt:

1. Sarah, born in England; married (1) 1643, Judah Gregory; married (2) Henry Wakely.
- 80 2. Elizabeth, born in England; married 1653, Samuel Wright, Jr.,⁸⁰ who was killed by Indians at Northfield, September 2, 1675; she married (2) David Dickinson.
3. Abigail, born in England about 1623; married (1) 1644 Francis Ball; married (2) 1649 Benjamin Munn; married (3) 1676 Thomas Stebbins. She and her first husband were ancestors of President Cleveland.

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4. Mary, married 1654, William Brooks.
5. Deacon Jonathan, born in England about 1632; died 1715; married (1) 1651 Elizabeth Lobdell; married (2) 1686 Mrs. Deliverance Hanchett.
6. David, married 1654, Mary Holton.
7. Nathaniel, born 1636; married 1662, Rebecca Sikes.
8. Hannah, born 1641; married 1657, John Bragg.
9. Dorcas, born 1643; married 1658, John Stiles; ancestors of President Stiles of Yale, and of Oliver Wendell Holmes.
10. Patience; born 1645; married 1667, John Bliss.
- 47 11. Mercy, born Sept. 27, 1647; married ^{80 47}Judah Wright.

539- . Deacon Thomas Judd - _____, father of Samuel Judd.

Thomas was born in England in 1608; he died November 12, 1688, in Northhampton, Massachusetts. He lived at Cambridge, 1633-36, at Hartford, 1636-44; then he removed to Farmington, Connecticut, and lived there for thirty-five years. In 1679 he removed to Northhampton and died there aged 80.

He was a selectman in 1682, a deacon in Congregational Church, also deputy. He was ancestor of the New England Judds. He was freeman in 1636. He was member of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's Church at Cambridge and Hartford. After he moved from Hartford to Farmington, he brought some of his children back to Hartford to be baptized by his beloved Pastor, Mr. Hooker.

In the church he was second Deacon, also one of the "seven pillars", and one of the eighty-four proprietors.

The name of his wife is not known. She died in 1678.

Children of Deacon Thomas Judd:

1. Elizabeth, married 1673, Samuel Loomis; 10 children.
2. William, married March 30, 1658; Mary Steele; 7 children.
3. Thomas, born about 1638; died 1793? Married Sarah Steele; 7 children. (the 1793 date must be an error. 1638-1793 equals 155 years)
4. John, born 1640 (?); died 1715; married Mary Hankins; 8 children.
5. Benjamin; born 1642 (?); married Mary Lewis; 8 children.
6. Mary, born 1644(?); died 1684; married 1663, Thomas Lewis; 7 children.

7. Ruth, born 1647; married John Steele; 7 children.
8. Philip, born 1649; died 1689; married Hannah Loomis; 5 children.
- 47 9. Samuel, born 1651-53; married ⁸³Mariah Strong.

⁶⁴
541-542. Thomas Strong - ¹¹³Mary Hewitt, parents of Maria Strong Judd.

Thomas Strong was born about 1636 or 1637, died October 3, 1689, in Northhampton. He was the oldest child of Elder John Strong and his second wife, Abigail (Ford) Strong. John was probably born in Dorchester. In 1658 he was a trooper at Windsor, Connecticut, under Major Mason. He moved to Northhampton with his father in 1659. In Northhampton he resided on Pleasant Street, where he received a homestead from his father. His inventory was £379.

He married (1) December 5, 1660, Mary Hewitt, who was born August 2, 1640, and died February 20, 1671, aged 31. She was the daughter of the Rev. Ephriam Hewitt (or Huet) and his wife Isabel.

Thomas married the 10th of October 1671, his second wife, Rachel Holton.

Children of Thomas and Mary (Hewitt) Strong:

1. Thomas, born 1661; married 1683, Mary Stebbins.
- 47 2. Mariah, born 1664; married ^{83 47}Samuel Judd.
3. John, born 1665; died 1699 unmarried.
4. Hewitt, born 1666; died 1689, unmarried.
5. Asahel, born 1668; died 1739; married 1689 Margaret Hart.

Children by second wife, Rachel Holton:

6. Joseph, born 1672; died 1763; married 1694, Sarah Allen.
7. Benjamin, born 1674; died 1755 unmarried.
8. Adino, born 1676; died 1740, married Eunice _____.
9. Waitstill, born 1678; died 1762; married 1701 Sarah Janes.
10. Rachel, born 1679; married 1705-6, Miles Dudley.
11. Selah, born 1680; died 1732; married 1702, Abigail Terry.
12. Benjamin (?), born 1682; died 1714; married 1713, Sarah Sherman.
13. Ephraim, born 1685; married 1712, Mary Buckingham.
14. Elnathan, born 1688; died 1727; married 1712, Patience Jenner.
15. Ruth, born 1688; married Dea. Wm. Dudley.

16. Submit, born February 23, 1690 (Posthumous).

According to Mr. Trumbull, Thomas Strong helped to build the church; was a tithing man, and gave to Harvard college "twe bushels wheate 00.06.00"

559-560. ¹¹⁴ Eltweed Pomeroy - Margery Rockett, parents of Caleb Pomeroy.

Eltweed Pomeroy (also called Eldad, and Ethelweed) was the son of Richard; he was baptized July 4, 1585, in Beaminster, County Dorset, England; married (1) May 4, 1617, at Beaminster, Johana Keech, who died November 27, 1620, at Beaminster; married (2), May 7, 1629, at Crewkerne, County Somerset, England, Margery Rockett, birth date unknown, died July 5, 1655, at Windsor, Connecticut. She was the mother of all his children born in America. He married (3) November 30, 1661, Lydia Brown, widow of Thomas Parsons.

In February, 1630, Eltweed attended meetings of the Puritans in the New Hospital, at Plymouth, England, with the purpose of coming to the New World. They came principally from the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset. They selected Reverend John Wareham of Exeter, and John Maverick, as their pastors. On March 30, 1630, they embarked in the 400-ton ship "Mary and John", Captain Squeb. After seventy days' sail they entered the harbor of Nantasket, and landed at Matapan, where they laid out the town of Dorchester.

Another record states that Eltweed is said by some not to have sailed in the "Mary and John", but to have come later; that he had been subpoenaed by the Court in Beaminster to make depositions concerning certain rights of the people of Beaminster, and that it was found that he did not reach Dorchester until some time between April 5, 1631, and March 4, 1632, when he took the Freeman's oath. He must have sent to England for funds with which to purchase his land, or he was granted an unaccustomed advantage on his arrival as a particularly desirable settler.

Eltweed was appointed by the General Court as Constable of Dorchester, June 3, 1634. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, with Reverend Mr. Wareham's company; and in his later years, when old and infirm, he removed to Northhampton and lived with his son, Medad. He died in Northhampton in March, 1673.

The name was pronounced and often written "Pumry". Eltweed was a gunsmith; his son Medad learned the trade from him, and the trade continued in the family for seven generations. In the settlement of new towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts the Pomeroy's were important artisans. In the French and Indian Wars the Pomeroy guns were in great demand, and in the Revolution they were indispensable. Long before the United States had a national armory, the private armories of the Pomeroy's were famous. We are told that the anvil of Eltweed Pomeroy was drawn on a hand-sled from Windsor to Northhampton. That anvil is still preserved as a precious relic by some of his descendants in the family of Lemuel Pomeroy.

Two children of Eltweed and Johana (Keech) Pomeroy died in England.

Children of Eltweed and Margery (Rockett) Pomeroy:

Eldad, born February 1630, at Plymouth, County Devon, England; died at Northhampton, Mass., in 1660.

Mary, born in Dorchester, died young.

John.

Medad, baptized August 19, 1638.

49 Caleb, born March 6, 1641.

Mary, baptized April 21, 1644.

Joshua, baptized Nov. 22, 1646.

Joseph.

561-562. Jeffrey Baker - ¹¹⁴Joan Rockwell, parents of Hepzibah Baker, who married Caleb Pomeroy.

Jeffrey (Jefrey) was probably born in England; he was an original settler of Windsor, Conn.; married November 25 (15), 1642, Joan (also on record as Jane, and as Ione), daughter of William Rockwell. Their children were:

Samuel, born March 30, 1644.

49 Hepzibah, born May 10, 1646.

Mary, born July 15, 1648.

Abiel (daughter), born Dec. 23, 1652, died young.

Joseph, born June 18, 1655.

Jeffrey died in 1655 and his widow married, in 1668, Richard Ingram.

563 - ¹¹⁴Thomas Roote - _____, father of Jacob Roote who married Mary Frary.

Thomas Roote, son of John Roote and Ann Russell, of Badby, England, born January 16, 1605, came to this country about 1637, and was among the first settlers in Hartford, Conn., where he lived many years, and where his children were born.

Thomas went to Pequot in 1637 as a soldier. His name is mentioned in the list of proprietors of undivided lands in 1639, and may be found on the monument in an old graveyard in Hartford, in the rear of Center Church, erected by the Ancient Burial Grounds Association, in memory of the first settlers of the city. He was a considerable landholder there, and one parcel of land assigned to him was located on what is now North Main Street, about a mile west of the State House. After a residence of fifteen years in Hartford,

he removed, on May 9, 1654, with his six sons and one daughter to what was then called Nonotuck, later Northhampton, as one of the founders of the town. In 1659, he was appointed one of the selectmen, and his record of lands assigned him is dated December 7, 1659. He was both a farmer and a weaver of cloth. On June 18, 1661, the parish church was gathered, and Reverend Eleazar Mather was ordained as pastor. Among the eight pillars of the church thus organized was Thomas Roote. It is believed by some that he was a deacon. The old Roote homestead in Northhampton was on King Street, opposite where the Roman Catholic Church stands, and it was torn down only in recent years.

Thomas Roote died July 17, 1694, aged 89 years, naming his children in his will and mentioning that he had left to his son Jonathan the old homestead. The name of his wife is not known.

Of the petitioners for the organization of Northhampton, only eight actually settled, and among them was Thomas Roote.

Children of Thomas and _____ Roote, all born in Hartford, Conn.:

Joseph, born about 1640.

Thomas, born about 1644.

John, born about 1646.

Jonathan, born _____, married 1680.

Hezekiah, born _____, married 1682.

49 Jacob, born _____, married Feb. 2, 1680-81, Mary, daughter of Sampson and Mary (Daniel) Frary. ⁸⁶

Sarah.

115
565-566. Sampson Frary - Mary Daniel, parents of Mary Frary, who married Jacob Root.

Sampson Frary was son of John Frary, of Medfield. Sampson married Mary Daniel, of Hatfield, 1668. They lived in Hadley, on the west side of the river, in the part which became Hatfield. As he had a "celer" in May 1670, he probably raised crops in 1669, and may be considered as the second settler. The house standing on his old home lot at the time of the writing of the History of Connecticut Valley was built in 1698. He had bought eleven cow commons and three sheep commons of Dedham parties, and drew House-lot No. 11, which was not the lot on which the old house stands.

He removed to Deerfield, and there was killed February 29, 1704, by the French and Indians, who took his wife Mary and killed her before they reached Canada. Their children:

John, died young.

49 Mary, married Jacob Root. ⁸⁶

Mehitable, married Hezekiah Root, brother of Jacob.

Susanna, born 1668, died young.

John, born 1669, died young.

Nathaniel, born 1675.

567-568. Nathaniel Phelps - Elizabeth R. Copley, parents of William Phelps who married Abigail Stebbins. See Nos. 523-524, 635-636.

569-570. John Stebbins - Abigail Bartlett, parents of Abigail Stebbins, who married William Phelps. See Nos. 533-534.

571-572. Alexander¹¹⁵ Edwards - Sarah Baldwin, parents of Benjamin^{88 50} Edwards, who married Thankful Sheldon.⁷¹

Alexander Edwards came from Wales in 1640, and settled in Springfield, Mass. In 1655 he moved to Northhampton. He died in Northhampton in 1690. He was a freeman in 1664. There were two acres in his home lot. He had seventy-two acres of meadowland. He was one of the first arrivals in Northhampton. His home lot was on Main and Pleasant Streets, next to John Webb. South of Edwards was William Janes. In 1660 he moved to the corner of West and Green.

The first record of any highway in Northhampton was in 1660. The only name on the "high wais" committee that was decipherable was that of James Bridgman. This highway went from town toward Alexander Edwards' meadow "nere the mill river."

No bridges then existed and all the streams were crossed at fording places. One of the beauties of Northhampton is the irregularity of its streets; the esthetic taste of our forefathers who established them has often been called in question. The statement that they were laid in paths made by cows on their way to pasture has been many times reiterated, and may still find believers.

Edwards, with others, brought suit against the town for turning out Freemen from holding offices. It was a bitter controversy among the town leaders.

In 1659, Alexander Edwards put at the disposal of the Minister five acres of his meadow land. He was one of the original owners of the first corn mill; the other original owners were William Clark, Samuel Wright, Sr. and Joseph Parsons. Samuel Wright sold his interest to Edwards, and later Edwards disposed of his share to Robert Hayward. The next year Hayward bought the shares of Clark and Parsons.

Alexander Edwards signed the Church Covenant, also signed the protest against giving away the sequestered land.

James Cornish, the first school teacher in town, bought the lot of Edwards at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets in 1660.

In 1666 the town gave back to Edwards the land of his that was used in the highway of 1660 because it was of "noe use for the end intended." It had been laid out for "a Passadge over the reave in floode tyme when they could not pas beloe, but now the rever had wrought such a deepe charrell in that place that makes it unpassable".

The line of fortifications built during Indian Wars enclosed the house of Edwards. His name was on the mining list taking the place of Joseph Parsons, Sr., who had left Northhampton. Edwards gave land for the highway to the grist mill in 1682, for as long as the grist mill was on that property.

In 1661 Francis Hacklington sued Alexander Edwards for "wrongfully attacking a kiln of bricks". Hacklington himself was brought before the court "for breach of the Sabbath in working by carrying bricks at his kiln". It was his first offense, and he was only admonished. He did not live long in Northhampton.

Much sickness was in the Colony in 1689. Springfield was first invaded by it. In the following year the epidemic found its way up the river and among the victims were many prominent and influential men. During 1689 and 1690 "Agues and fevers" prevailed in all the river towns.

Alexander Edwards was one to die of the malady in 1690.

He gave to Harvard College "8 lb. flaxe 00.08.00".

Alexander Edwards married April 28, 1647, Sarah Baldwin Searle, widow of John Searle, of Springfield, Mass., whom she had married March 19, 1639; Searle died August 11, 1641. She was daughter of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, England, and his wife Isabell and sister of Joseph Baldwin, of Milford and Hadley.

Children of Alexander and Sarah Baldwin Edwards:

Samuel, born March 7, 1643; freeman, Northhampton 1690.

Hannah, born 1645.

Joseph, born 1647; died 1690, Northhampton.

Mary, born 1650; married 1670, John Field.

50 Benjamin, born 1652; married 1681, Thankful⁷¹, daughter of Isaac Sheldon.

57 Sarah, born Nov. 21, 1654; married Nov. 20, 1677, ^{96 57}James North.

Nathaniel, born 1657.

Elizabeth, _____

573-574. Isaac Sheldon - Mary Woodford, parents of Thankful Sheldon who married Benjamin Edwards. See Nos. 513-514, 531-532.

609-610. Thomas Bliss - Margaret Lawrence, parents of Mary Bliss Parsons.

Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss were born in Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England.

Thomas was born about 1580-1585; died in Hartford, Connecticut, late in 1639. Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss was born about 1594; died in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 28, 1684; she was more than ninety years old.

They were married in England, about 1612 or 1615. Most if not all their children were born in England. Different records state differently.

The following family record is taken from Genealogy of the Bliss Family, by John Homer Bliss, from Compilation by Judge Oliver Bliss Morris and Sylvester Bliss, and from My Children's Ancestors, by Rev. R. T. Cross.

It is supposed the Bliss family was of Norman descent, and that the name was originally Blois and that its introduction into England occurred at the time of the Norman conquest.

William, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, was crowned King of England by Aldred, Archbishop of York, at Westminster Abbey on the 26th day of December, 1066.

William married Maude (or Matilda), daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, and died September 8, 1087. The daughter of this union, Adela, married Stephen, Earl of Blois, and had four sons and a daughter. One of these sons, Stephen Junior, succeeded his mother's brother, Henry I, on the English throne in 1135, and was himself succeeded in 1154 by Henry II, a grandson of his Uncle Henry I, notwithstanding the heirship of his son, William de Blois, afterward Earl of Montaigne. History fails to state whether this Earl of Blois who married William's daughter was the one who came over with him in 1066, and we incline to the opinion that he was the son of the first comer, and by his marriage into the royal family, it seems probable that he was of royal blood in the country whence they came.

The Bliss Family lived in the South of England. They were farmers, they were free-holders, and from time immemorial had been inclined to Puritanism, and detested the loose manners of most of the Church clergy and laity and the Sunday sports in which they indulged.

In 1628 in the contest between King Charles I, and Parliament, the people were worked up to a pitch of extreme excitement, and bestirred themselves to send up to the House of Commons a body of such men as would not be readily intimidated. Huntington sent up Oliver Cromwell for his first time to Parliament. There were four hundred of such men as had rarely sat in Parliament before; they had selected brave patriotic and substantial free-holders. They were well aware of their power, and in wealth they were said to be three times the superior of the House of Peers. Many of them were attended by groups of their neighbors. Two of the men who came up to London in attendance on the members of Parliament, were the brothers, Jonathan and Thomas Bliss. Oliver Cromwell and his wife were close friends of the Bliss family and Oliver was a favorite name in the Bliss families. The Bliss men

rode iron-grey horses, with pistols in the holsters of their saddles. They attended speeches in the House of Commons, and remained in the city long enough for Charles's officers and spies to find them. They were thrown into prison where they lay for many weeks. Even their father, Mr. Thomas Bliss, was dragged through the streets with the greatest indignity. On another occasion the officers seized their horses and sheep, except one poor ewe, that ran into the house and took refuge under the bed. At another time the three brothers, Jonathan, Thomas and George, were led through the market-place with ropes around their necks and were fined heavily, and Jonathan and their father were thrown into prison.

The officers had seized their cattle and most of their household goods, some of the household furniture being of great value, and having been in the family for hundreds of years. Jonathan was the oldest son. The other sons, Thomas and George, raised the money on the estate and released their father from prison, but Jonathan's fine was too great for them to pay. Jonathan was later released; but his sufferings had affected his health and he died soon.

They began to think that England was no longer a home for them, and they turned their eyes toward the dreary wilderness of America. They sold the estate that had been in the family for over two hundred years. The father and mother went to live with their married daughter Elizabeth, and divided the remains of the estate among the three sons, and told them to go to America.

Thomas and George feared to wait for Jonathan, who was very ill, and they left England with their families in the autumn of 1635. Jonathan died in England, but his son Thomas came to New England soon after his father's death.

At various times the sister Elizabeth sent them from England boxes of shoes, clothing and other necessary things that could not be procured in the Colony, and it is from some of her letters having been preserved that the family traditions were kept alive.

Thomas, second son of Thomas Bliss, of England, came to this country with his brother George, and their families in the fall of 1635, landing at Boston and finding they could not be located together unless they built new houses, for which the season was too far advanced; so they separated and Thomas settled in that part of Boston called the Mount. It was across the Bay, afterwards called Braintree.

Thomas and his family removed from the Mount to the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. They disposed of their property to good advantage. This plan of building a house and clearing and tilling a piece of land, then selling it to some new comer, was almost the only way the colonists had to realize any money.

They joined Thomas Hooker's party to Hartford, Connecticut, journeying through the wilderness, eating wild berries and drinking goat's milk. They went to Hartford to start a new Church on account of "differences" in their churches. There were one hundred men and one hundred and sixty cattle in the party going to Hartford in 1636. Many of the persons in this party are spoken of as those of "figure" in England, "who had lived in wealth and affluence, strangers to fatigue and dangers."

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE SECOND VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE THIRD VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FOURTH VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIFTH VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE SIXTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE SIXTH VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE SEVENTH VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

THE EIGHTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES. THE EIGHTH VOLUME. BY JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. OF NEW-YORK. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1783.

The journey was hard and long. Thomas Bliss was sick and was never strong again. He died in Hartford in 1639. In Hartford the street or way by their home was named Bliss Street. That name held until about 1855; it is called Trinity Street now.

In 1643, Mrs. Margaret Bliss and her family removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, to live. Two of her sons had already gone there to work and had a house built ready for the family.

Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss was a good looking woman, with a square oblong face, with great capability and force of character; she had a broad open brow, fair hair and blue eyes.

After the death of her husband in 1639 she managed the affairs of the family with great prudence and judgment.

Springfield was thirty miles or more up the river from Hartford. Mrs. Margaret Bliss sold her furniture in Hartford and gathered her household goods and cattle together and made the journey through the forests to Springfield, which they accomplished in about five days, camping and sleeping in the forests three nights. The forests, infested with savage beasts and savage Indians, were broken only by the single roads to the seaboards and to the South.

Margaret had acquaintances in Springfield, and there she settled down for the rest of her days. It is recorded that she said she would never move again, Springfield would be her home the rest of her life.

It is said she bought a tract of land in Springfield one mile square, situated in the south part of the town. One of the streets was named Margaret Street and another Bliss Street.

In Springfield, Mrs. Margaret Bliss and Mrs. Eulalie (Marsh) Burt, widow of Henry Burt, were admitted as Freemen, in 1644, the only women thus admitted.

She lived to see all of her children married and established in homes of their own, except Hannah, who died at about twenty-three years of age. Mrs. Margaret Bliss died in Springfield, August 28, 1684, after a residence in America of nearly fifty years, over forty years since her husband's death. She was an energetic efficient woman, capable of transacting most kinds of business, and was long remembered in Springfield as a woman of great intellectual ability. Her grand children were generally very strong of constitution and long-lived, as were also her children. She was a woman of superior abilities, great resolution and uncommon enterprise, and is entitled to the respect of her descendants both for her vigor of mind and constitution.

Children of Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss:

1. Anne, born in England; married April 29, 1642, Robert Chapman of Saybrook.

- 50 2. Mary, born in England, 1620; died in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 29, 1712; married November 2 or 26, 1646, Joseph Parsons. They lived in Springfield, then moved to Northampton and after 24 years moved back to Springfield.

3. Thomas, born in England.
4. Nathaniel, born in England.
5. Lawrence, born in England.
6. Samuel, born in England.
7. Sarah.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Hannah.
10. John, born about 1640; married Oct. 6, 1667, Patience, daughter of Henry and Eulalia Burt.

There is no certainty that this list is correct according to ages; perhaps some of the boys are older than the girls and very probably all the children were born in England, as John, who is listed in several records as the youngest, was old enough to have a home-lot granted to him in 1655 in Northampton.

611-612. Lieut. William Clark - Sarah _____, parents of Nathaniel.

Same as parents of John Clark in the Baker and Bridgman Lines.
See Nos. 355-356; 625-626; 527-528.

Lieut. William Clark - Sarah _____
 Nathaniel Clark - Mary Meekins.
 Mary Clark - Jonathan Parsons.
 Nathaniel Parsons - Abigail Bunce.
 Nathaniel Parsons - Sarah Rust.
 Mary (Polly) Parsons - Preserved Bartlett.
 Mary Bartlett - Cephas Bridgman.
 Maria Bridgman - Thaddeus A. Kingsley.
 Mary Agnes Kingsley - Wm. Edward Ashley.
 Mabel Edith, Alma A., William A., Louis H., Mary K., Agnes H.

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613-614. Thomas Meakins - Sarah _____, parents of Mary Meakins Clark.

Thomas was born in England; died December 10, 1687.

Thomas Meakins, or Meekins, or Meekings, came to New England, no doubt with his father Thomas, in the "Griffin" in 1633. He was in Boston in Braintree; was a freeman May 25, 1636, and moved to Roxbury. His wife, Sarah _____, died January 21, 1651. Church records stated "she was a good woman and left a good savor behind her".

Thomas moved to Hadley with his second wife, Elizabeth _____, whom he married February 14, 1651; she died in 1683; had no children.

Thomas was Representative in 1644.

In History of Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, the biographical sketch of Thomas Meekins of 1796, who was descendant of this Thomas and his father, is the following:

"During the reign of Charles I, more than twenty thousand puritans were driven from England to the New World, by the political and ecclesiastical tyranny of Earl Strafford, and Archbishop Laud. Among the number were Thomas, Thomas, Jr., and Helen Meekins, who landed in Boston in 1636, where they took the oath of freemen. Helen was drowned in Boston Harbor, and Thomas, Sr. soon returned to England."

Thomas, Jr. removed to Braintree where he remained until 1661, when with his son, Thomas, born in 1643, he joined a colony from Hartford, who established themselves on both sides of the Connecticut River at Hadley. The father and son soon became prominent in local affairs, Thomas, Sr., being the first signer of the west side petition to the General Court, May 5, 1667, "to vouchsafe your poor petitioners that favor as to be a society of ourselves, and have liberty to settle a minister to dispense the ordinance of the Lord unto us." This movement resulted in the incorporation of the town of Hatfield, May 31, 1670.

The elder Thomas (the one about whom this sketch is written) was a millwright. He built and owned the first grist mill in Hatfield, in 1661, and, with others, he owned saw mills in Hadley and Northampton.

His son, Thomas, Jr., and his servant, Nathaniel Collins, were slain by Indians October 19, 1675, while on a scouting party in King Philip's war.

Savage's History, Vol. 3, p. 191, gives a slightly different account. The first Thomas, he states, died soon, and his widow Catherine, mother of Thomas of this sketch, lived with her son Thomas and died an "aged woman", as Eliot writes "mother of Brother Meakins". February 3, 1651.

Children of Thomas and Sarah _____ Meakins:

1. Joseph, born May 5, 1639, at Boston.
2. Sarah, born April 24, 1641, at Braintree.
3. Thomas, Jr., born June 8, 1643, at Braintree; killed by Indians, October 19, 1675, during King Philip's War.
4. Hannah, born at Roxbury.
5. John, born at Roxbury.
- 57 6. Mary, born at Roxbury; died Dec. 14, 1669; married May 8, 1663, Nathaniel Clark, of Northampton.

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623-624. Henry Rust - Harriette _____, parents of Israel Rust.

Henry Rust, the first American ancestor of the family to which Samuel Rust, of Yarmouth, belonged, came from Hingham, County Norfolk, England, in 1633 or 1635; died prior to September 5, 1685, in Boston, Massachusetts. He settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. The time of his landing and the name of the ship that brought him are not recorded; but the Hingham town records show that in June 1633 two acres for "Planting ground" were set off to Henry Rust, and in March 1637 Henry received one acre of meadow and five acres of upland in the Nantascus Division.

In 1637 Henry Rust was one of nine freemen appointed by the whole body of freemen "to agitate and determine" concerning any general business within the town and the admission of new inhabitants, etc. In August 1637 he received fourteen acres of land for pasture. February 16, 1638, he and five others were chosen to assess the rates.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April 1867 says that on the 26th of April, 1638, the ship "Diligent" from Ipswich, England, 359 tons, John Martin, Master, set sail from the mouth of the Thames for Massachusetts Bay; having on board 19 families, six or eight single persons, in all 138. Twelve of these families, eighty four persons, were from old Hingham, the rest from the immediate vicinity, and they had all embarked for the purpose of joining the colony settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, 1633-1637, consisting of ten families and five single persons, in all forty-nine, who had been their neighbors in old Hingham. Henry Rust was one of the forty-nine, probably one of the five single persons. No record has been found of his marriage, but the First Church of Boston has this record: "Henry Rust and wife admitted to the Church December 20, 1669." He probably married at Hingham, where his six children were born; the oldest, Samuel, probably in August 1638. Henry Rust continued to reside in Hingham as late at least as October 1649, the date of the death of his youngest son; but soon after he removed to Boston, where he was admitted as an inhabitant on March 31, 1651. He bought from the Widow Audrey Palmer, for £18, a cottage with the garden and orchard there to belonging, situated in Boston, and bounded on the northwest by the land of Nathaniel Woodward, and on the east and south by the high ways. The highways are what are known as Summer and Hawley Streets, the lot measured 80 feet on Summer and 169 on Hawley. He conveyed the property to his son Nathaniel, and to his son-in-law, Robert Earle, reserving to himself during his lifetime the use of the two low rooms and the chambers over the same". His wife must have died before this. Henry must have died before September 5, 1685, for on that date Nathaniel conveyed his half of the property to Robert Earle, and referred to his father as "Henry Rust, late of Boston, deceased."

In 1728 the same property was bought as the site for Trinity Church, the cornerstone of which was laid April 15, 1734. The lot of land at the corner of Summer and Hawley streets and the building thereon, the land being only about one fourth of the area bought by Henry Rust from Mrs. Palmer in 1650-51 for £18 (eighteen pounds), was sold in August 1887, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000).

The children of Henry Rust:

1. Samuel, baptized Aug. 5, 1638.

2. Nathaniel, baptized Feb. 2, 1640; died Dec. 22, 1713; married Mary Wardell, daughter of William Wardell.
3. Hannah, baptized Nov. 7, 1641; married Robert _____.
- 57 4. Israel, born Nov. 12, 1643; died Nov. 11, 1712; married Dec. 9, 1669, Rebecca Clark, daughter of Lieut. William Clark. Samuel settled in Boston, Nathaniel in Dorchester, Israel in Northhampton.

625-626. Lieut. William Clark - Sarah _____, parents of Rebecca Clark Rust. Same as parents of Deacon John and Nathaniel Clark. (See 355-356; 527-528; 611-612.)

Lieut. William Clark - Sarah _____.
 Rebecca Clark - Israel Rust.
 Israel Rust - Sarah North.
 Israel Rust - Mary Warner
 Sarah Rust - Nathaniel Parsons.
 Mary (Polly) Parsons - Preserved Bartlett.
 Mary Bartlett - Cephas Bridgman.
 Maria H. Bridgman - Thaddeus A. Kingsley.
 Mary Agnes Kingsley - Wm. Edward Ashley.
 Mabel E., Alma A., William A., Louis H., Mary K., and Agnes H. Ashley

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627-628. John North - Hannah Bird, parents of James North.

John North was born in England in 1615; died in 1691-2, probably in Wethersfield, Connecticut, aged 76. He came to New England when he was twenty years old, in the ship "Susan and Ellen", which landed at Boston April 16, 1635.

Among his fellow voyagers were many of the founders of the sturdy New England families.

Governor John Winthrop, in his "History of New England", under date of April 16, 1635, says: "A bark of thirty-tons set forth with twenty servants, by Sir Richard Saltonstall, to go plant at Connecticut." Probably because of reported Indian troubles in Connecticut, they went instead to Ipswich, Massachusetts, which had been founded in 1634. On the list of proprietors there in 1637 appear the names of Richard Saltonstall, son of Richard, and John North. That year John North was granted three acres of land. July 7, 1646, he sold a house and lot to Robert Kinsman. About that time there had been emigrations to Connecticut, and one of these was the Church headed by the Rev. Thomas Hooker, which moved away in 1635-36 and founded the town of Hartford. Of this, Farmington was the first off-shoot, settled in 1640.

There is no further record of John North until 1652, when his name appears in Hartford County records. In 1653 there are records of his owning land at Farmington. John North and his sons, John and Samuel, were included in the eighty-four men among whom the unoccupied lands of the town were divided in 1672, all of those in the list being known as original proprietors.

John and his wife were members of the Farmington Church, which she joined in 1656, and he was made Freeman of Connecticut, May 21, 1657. He was married before leaving Ipswich, because the first child was born there in 1641; but the records of the town contain no births or marriages of any Norths or Birds. Most records state that his wife was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bird.

Children of John and Hannah (Bird) North:

1. John, born probably in Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 1641; died at Wethersfield, Aug. 6, 1682.
2. Samuel, born probably at Ipswich, Mass., in 1643; died Dec. 14, 1682, at Farmington.
3. Mary, born probably in Ipswich, Mass., in 1643, probably twin of Samuel, but other records say she was born in 1645. She died Nov. 5, 1726; married March 10, or 30, 1675, Widower John Searles. They removed to Northhampton, Massachusetts.
- 57 4. James, born 1647; died at Northhampton, July 25, 1689; married
88 Sarah Edwards, November 20, 1677. She was the daughter of Alexander and Sarah Baldwin Edwards, of Northhampton. James was 42 when he died.

There were several others.

In Trumbull's History, John North from Wethersfield and Thomas Bird from Hartford, were two who signed the petition to the General Court for permission to plant the colony at Nonotuck, which was Northhampton. Also signing were Joseph Bird of Farmington and James Bird, also of Farmington.

629-630. Alexander Edwards - Sarah Baldwin, parents of Sarah Edwards North. See Nos. 571-572.

631-632. John Warner - Priscilla Symonds, parents of Mark Warner.

Same as the Bridgman Line. See Nos. 519-520.

633-634. Richard Montague - Abigail Downing, parents of Abigail Montague Warner.

Same as Bridgman Line. See Nos. 521-522.

635-636. Nathaniel Phelps - Elizabeth Copley, parents of Nathaniel Phelps.

Same as Bridgman Line. See Nos. 523-524, 567-568.

637-638. William Martin - Lydia Marsh, parents of Grace Martin Phelps.

Same as Bridgman line. See Nos. 525-526.

709-710. ¹¹⁷ Richard¹ Treat - ¹¹⁷ Alice Gaylord, parents of Joanna Treat Hollister.

Richard⁵ (Robert,⁴ Richard,³ William,² John¹) was born in 1584 in Pitminster, probably in the Parish Trull, Somerset, England; he was baptized in Pitminster Church, August 28, 1584; died 1669 in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He married, April 27, 1615, in Pitminster, Alice Gaylord, who was baptized May 10, 1594, in Pitminster, the daughter of Hugh Gaylord, who was buried October 21, 1614, in Pitminster. When Alice died is not known, but she survived her husband.

Richard was baptized under the name of Trott, married under the name of Trett. His children were baptized under the name of Trott, and Tratt, and he was called Treat in this country and when he died. Mr. Treat must have been a man of high social standing with large interests in the town of Wethersfield, and in the colony of Connecticut. Not many had "Esq." attached to their names. Even the prefix "Mr." or "Master" was a mark of importance. Not more than five freemen in a hundred had the title of "Mr." and a very few of the deputies and magistrates. In the list of freemen of Wethersfield for 1659 only three beside Richard Treat, Sr. are styled "Mr.", and he bore that title as early as 1642, and perhaps earlier. He was chosen a juror in 1643, a high position then, generally occupied only by the most prominent persons; and a grand juror the same year. In 1644 he was chosen Deputy and was annually elected for fourteen years up to 1657-8. He was elected assistant or magistrate eight times from March 1657 to 1665. October 25, 1644 he and Mr. Wells were a committee of Wethersfield to receive money for maintaining scholars at Cambridge. He was on the committee to lay out lots for the town, and many more positions. He and two of his sons-in-law, John Deming and Matthew Camfield, were among the patentees of the charter of the colony for which the General Court of Connecticut applied to King Charles II.

Mr. Treat was a man of considerable wealth for those days, and an extensive land owner in Wethersfield. At the laying out of the Naubuc Farms on the other side of the Connecticut River, within the limits of what was then Wethersfield (but now Glastonbury) in 1649, the town gave him a large tract of land, 310 rods by the river computing south from Roaring Brook, extending a long way into the wilderness. It was supposed to contain nine hundred acres. It was called the "Farm of Nayog", and long known as "Treat Farm." Richard Treat, Jr. inherited the farm.

Richard Treat, Sr., bought up a number of homesteads when the owners removed to other places. In 1659 he bought the homestead of John Russel the Minister, who moved to Hadley. He gave away a large part of his property while he lived.

His will spelled his wife's name as "Alis Treat"; she signed her name to a deed as "Alice Tret".

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED
THE MOST IMPORTANT
EVENTS OF HIS REIGN
FROM THE BEGINNING
OF HIS MARRIAGE
UNTIL HIS DEATH
IN THE YEAR 1649

By JOHN BURNET
BISHOP OF SALISBURY
AND
OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
IN THE PRESENT REIGN
LONDON
Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1679

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Their children were born and baptized in Pitminster, England:

1. Honor, 1616, baptized March 19, 1615-16; married about 1635, John Deming.
- 60 2. Joanna, born 1618; baptized May 24, 1618; died October 1694; married John Hollister.
3. Robert.
4. Katherine, baptized June 29, 1637; probably married Matthew Camfield.

Governor Winthrop arrived at Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630. On the 17th of the same month he and Sir Richard Saltonstall traveled through the woods to Charlestown to select a place for settlement. They commenced a settlement by the Charles River, which was later named Watertown. July 30, 1630, Saltonstall and forty others drew up a liberal Church Covenant which they signed. He returned to England the next spring, but left his two sons in this country. In 1635 he sent over twenty laborers to make a settlement on the Connecticut River. In 1635 many came from Watertown to Connecticut; it is supposed they came by water to the new settlement called Watertown, on the Connecticut River. The Dorchester people moved to the new settlement which they called Dorchester, but later changed to Windsor and the Connecticut Watertown was changed to Wethersfield. Newtowne, in Connecticut, was changed to Hartford. There was much dissension in Wethersfield. They took no Minister with them, which may have accounted for it. Settlers were constantly moving to other places. In 1641, twenty of them removed to Stamford. Among the principal men who remained in Wethersfield were: Talcott, Willis, Hollister, Deming, Smith and Treat.

No trace of Treat is found in Massachusetts, but as Wethersfield was settled by colonists from Massachusetts, it is probable that Treat belonged to Saltonstall's colony, which settled in Watertown in 1630.

The family came to New England about 1637 or 1638. The youngest child, Katherine, was baptized June 29, 1637, in Pitminster, and they must have come subsequent to that date.

Robert, son of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat, was Governor of Connecticut; later moved to Newark, New Jersey. In 1661 he and others were sent as delegates to negotiate with the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant for a settlement in New Jersey. They were taken in the Governor's barge to examine Newark Bay and made extensive explorations. In 1666 Robert Treat and others were appointed a commission to select a site in New Jersey, and thirty families from Connecticut moved to New Jersey that year. They purchased land from the Indians and settlement commenced. The town was first called Milford, but later changed to Newark. Treat was the first general clerk or recorder at Newark, and was one of the deputies at the first Provincial Assembly. He had a home lot of eight acres larger than those granted others. On this home lot now stands the First Presbyterian Church.

There was a controversy over the boundary between Newark and Elizabethton, and a committee to decide it met on a little hill which they called "Divident Hill",--later "Dividend Hill", they had prayers and gave

thanks for their "loving agreement", and the boundary was decided to be the hill; though it was afterwards the subject of further controversy.

Robert Treat was our 7-great uncle.

Honor Treat, oldest child of Richard and Alice Treat, born 1616, married about 1637 John Deming, who died 1705 in Wethersfield, where he was among the earliest settlers in 1635; he was admitted freeman in 1641, and is named in the charter of Connecticut, in 1662; was deputy nineteen times from 1646 to 1665, and had the title of "Mr."

Their children:

1. Mary, married John Hurlburt, of Middleton, Connecticut. He was born March 8, 1647, died Aug. 30, 1690. (He was probably our 5-great grandfather, John Hurlburt, son of William.)
2. Elizabeth, married June 16, 1657, Thomas Wright.

John (George)
715- Richard Strong - see P. 108
John Strong, was of Taunton, Somersetshire, England. He was born in Wales, in 1561; died in 1613. He did not come to America. See also P. 108, 120

There were two children:

- 63 1. John, born in England in 1605; died July 6, 1699, in Northhampton, Massachusetts; married in England, Marjerie, daughter of William Deane; married (2) Abigail Ford, in December 1630, probably.
2. Eleanor, married John Deane after coming to New England.

1. 5
717-718. Thomas Ford - Elizabeth Cooke, parents of Abigail Ford
Strong. 100

Thomas Ford was born in Dorchester, England; he died November 28, 1676, in Northhampton, Massachusetts. Inventory L369.

He came from England to New England in the ship "Mary and John" from Plymouth, England. In that ship that year came also William Clark, William Phelps and Walter Deane, John Strong, Aaron Cooke, Roger Clapp, probably Eltweed Pomeroy, and many other prominent settlers.

They founded a church at Plymouth, England, the day before sailing. During the journey of seventy days the Word of God was preached or expounded every day. When they landed each one offered up a silent prayer of thanksgiving and they sang "Thou, Lord hast been our sure Defense."

They called the place Dorchester, as several of them had come from Dorchester, England. They arrived May 30, 1630. Seventeen ships came that year, bringing 1500 settlers.

In 1635 sixty men, women and children went with the Rev. John Warham to Windsor, Connecticut, which they first called Dorchester. They endured great hardships in the journey of fourteen days through the woods. In 1636 those who were left organized a new church, which is now the First Church (Unitarian) of Boston of which Dorchester is a part. The Dorchester migration from England stands next in interest to the Plymouth migration in the Mayflower ten years earlier.

Thomas Ford had grant of land at Dorchester, June 27, 1636. He soon went to Windsor, Connecticut. Then he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1659, probably with John Strong, who was his son-in-law. Thomas Ford was a Freeman in 1631, member of the original Dorchester Church. He was a man of good estate, and great energy, and a devoted friend of the regicides Goff and Whalley. He was Constable in 1634, on the Grand Jury 1643-1662; Deputy 1637-40.

He married his first wife, Elizabeth Cooke, in England. She died at Windsor, April 18, 1643. He married his second wife Ann, widow of Thomas Scott, November 7, 1644. She died at Northampton May 5, 1675.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cooke) Ford:

1. Joanna, born 1617 in England; died 1695; married 1633 Roger Clapp.
2. Ann, married Aaron Cooke.
- 63 3. Abigail, born in England in 1619; died 1688; married Elder John Strong.
99 63
4. Hepzibah, married Richard Lyman, son of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman.

GENERATION XIII

8-GREAT GRANDPARENTS

1025 - 1026	Richard Lyman - Sarah Osborne
1029 - 1030	Thomas Woodford - Mary Blott (also 1065-1066, 1149-1150)
1035 - 1036	Thomas Woodward - Eliza Tyxen (Tynen)
1039 -	William Warner - (also 1263 -)
1041 - 1042	Mark Symonds - Joanna _____ (also 1265-1266)
1043 - 1044	Peter Montague - Eleanor (Helen) Allen (also 1267-1268)
1045 -	Dr. Downing - (also 1269)
1047 - 1048	William Phelps - Elizabeth _____ (also 1135-1136, 1271-1272)
1051 - 1052	John Martin - Grace Marsh (also 1275-1276)
1053 - 1054	John Marsh - Grace Baldwin (also 1277-1278)
1059 -	Richard Strong - (also 715, 2157)
1061 - 1062	Thomas Ford - Elizabeth Cooke (also 717-718, 2169-2170)
1065 - 1066	Thomas Woodford - Mary Blott (also 1029-1030, 1149-1150)
1067 - 1068	Rowland Stebbins - Sarah Whiting (also 1139-1140)
1069 - 1070	Robert Bartlett - Ann _____ (also 1141-1142)
1071 - 1072	John Wright - Emfeel _____
1083 - 1084	Elder John Strong - Abigail Ford (also 357-358, 529-530)
1085 - 1086	Rev. Ephraim Hewitt - Isabel _____
1119 - 1120	Richard Pomeroy - Eleanor _____
1125 - 1126	William Rockwell - Susanna Capen
1127 - 1128	John Roote - Ann Russell
1131 - 1132	John Frary - Prudence _____
1135 - 1136	William Phelps - Elizabeth (also 1047-1048, 1271-1272)
1139 - 1140	Rowland Stebbins - Sarah Whiting (also 1067-1068)
1141 - 1142	Robert Bartlett - Ann _____ (also 1069-1070)
1145 - 1146	Richard Baldwin - Isabell _____ (also 1261-1262)

APPENDIX I

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Total 1024 (Nos. 1023 to 2046)

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1025-1026. Richard Lyman - Sarah Osborne, parents of Sarah Lyman Bridgman, were born in England.

Richard was from High Ongar. He was baptized October 30, 1580; he died about 1641, in Hartford, Connecticut.

He came to America in the ship "Lion" in September or November 1631, with his wife, Sarah (Osborne) Lyman and his five children. He was at Roxbury in 1631, where he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. He was a Freeman in 1635. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford in 1636. He went there in the "Great removal" with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his Church to establish a church of their liking in Hartford. He suffered greatly from cold, loss of cattle, etc. He was sick and melancholy "yet he had some renewings through God's Mercy". He was son of Henry Lyman, who was the son of John Lyman, who died in 1589, married Margaret, daughter of William Girard; John was son of Henry Lyman who married Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde. Back through the Lambert and de Umfraville families the line is traced to Alfred the Great, King 849-901 A.D.; Charlemagne, 742-814, and William the Conqueror, 1027-1087, and a great host of English, Scotch, French, and German Kings and Emperors.

Sarah, his wife, was the daughter of Roger Osborne, of Halstead, Kent, England. She died in Hartford, Connecticut, about January 1642.

Children of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman (all baptized at High Ongar):

1. William, buried at High Ongar, 1615.
2. Phillis, baptized Sept. 12, 1611; married William Hills, of Hartford.
3. Richard, baptized July 18, 1613; died young.
4. William, baptized Sept. 8, 1616; died Nov. 1616.
5. Richard; baptized February 24, 1618; married Hepzibah Ford.
- 68 6. Sarah, baptized February 8, 1621; married James⁶⁸ Bridgman, in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1643; died in Northhampton in 1668.
7. Anne, died young.
8. John, baptized Sept. 1623; married Dorcas Plumb.
9. Robert, baptized Sept. 1629; married in Northhampton, Nov. 15, 1662, Elizabeth Bascom.

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1029-1030. Thomas Woodford - Mary Blott, parents of Mary Woodford Sheldon.

Thomas was born in England, died in Northhampton, Massachusetts, March 6 or 26, 1667. He came to America from London in ship "William and Francis" in 1632. He was Freeman in 1635. In 1632 he was living in Roxbury. He went to Hartford with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's party to plant Hartford. From Hartford he moved to Springfield.

The ship "William and Francis" was a sixty passenger boat. Only sixteen names were made known to the English Government, among which was neither that of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, nor of the Rev. Thomas James, nor of the Rev. Thomas Weld, though they were all three on board, to elude the malignant feebleness of Archbishop Laud.

In Springfield Thomas Woodford was mentioned in compact of settlers in 1636.

He moved to Northhampton in 1656. He was steward and crier, also he made "graves for anie corpse Desesed, to receive 2 shillings for smallest, and 3s. 6d. for biggese sort". He married in Roxbury, Mary Blott, who died before 1662. She was the daughter of Robert Blott.

In Northhampton Thomas Woodford was one of three on petition to General Court for permission for court to be held in Northhampton. His lot was on King Street, next to that of Isaac Sheldon, his son-in-law. He was on committee to build ferry or boat to cross the river, in 1658. He donated

meadow land to the Minister in 1658-59. He signed the Church Covenant. He had four acres in his home lot and thirty-three in meadow.

Children of Thomas and Mary (Blott) Woodford:

1. Hannah, married November 29, 1659, Samuel Allen.
2. Sarah, born Sept. 2, 1649; married Sept. 4, 1664, Nehemiah Allen.
- 70 3. Mary, married 1653, Isaac Sheldon of Northhampton.

(See also Nos. 1065-1066, 1149-1150.)

1035-1036. Thomas Woodward - Eliza Tyxen (or Tynen), parents of Henry Woodward.

73

Thomas and Eliza (Tyxen, or Tynen) Woodward lived at Much Woalton, England. The only child of record is Henry, born 1607, in England, baptized March 27, 1607; came to America in the ship "James". His wife's name was Elizabeth.

1039- . William Warner - _____, father of John Warner.

William was born in Boxted, England; died probably before 1648, as his name is not on tax list that year. He came to New England to Ipswich in 1637. He received a home lot there that year; he lived on Mill Street.

He brought from England two sons and one daughter:

- 74 1. John, born about 1606; died 1692; married ¹⁰⁵Priscilla Symonds.
2. Daniel.
3. Abigail.

The Warner family is traced back to the Waldenses or Huguenots, who emigrated to England and settled in Wales shortly after the Reformation.

(See also No. 1263)

1041-1042. Mark Symonds - Joanna _____, parents of Priscilla Symonds Warner.

74

Mark was born 1584, died April 28, 1659. He was in Ipswich in 1634, and was called 50 years old. He was a Freeman May 2, 1638. His wife was Joanna _____, last name not known. She died April 29, 1660, just a year and a day after her husband died.

Children:

Susanna, married John Ayres or Ayers.

Abigail, married Samuel (or Robert) Pierce or Pearce.

74 Priscilla, married ¹⁰⁴ John Warner.⁷⁴

(See also Nos. 1265-1266)

¹¹⁹ 1043-1044. Peter Montague - ¹¹⁹ Eleanor Allen, parents of Richard Montague. Peter lived in Parish Burnham, Boveney, Berkshire County, England. He married Eleanor Allen, daughter of William Allen, of Burnham.

Children:

1. William.
2. Peter.
- 75 3. Richard, born about 1614 at Parish Burnham, England; died Dec. 14, 1681, at Hadley, Mass.; married 1637 or 1640, either in England or Salem, Mass., Abigail ¹⁰⁵ Downing of Norwich, England, daughter of Rev. Dr. Downing, born about 1614; died Nov. 8, 1694, at Hadley, Mass.
4. Robert.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Anne.
7. Margaret.

(See also Nos. 1267-1268)

⁷⁵ 1045- Rev. Dr. Downing - _____, father of Abigail Downing Montague. He was born and died in England.

(See also No. 1269)

¹¹⁹ 1047-1048. William Phelps - Elizabeth _____, parents of Nathaniel.
76

William Phelps was baptized August 19, 1599 in England, at Nether Tyne, Tewkesbury. He died July 14, 1672, at Old Farms (probably at Windsor, Connecticut).

In 1630 not less than seventeen vessels with from 1600 to 1700 males arrived in New England. Foremost among those to arrive was the "Mary and John"

Captain Squeb, Commander, of four hundred tons burden, sailing from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and landing at Nantasket (now Hull), May 30, 1630, with one hundred and forty passengers.

Through the influence of the Rev. John White of Dorchester, England, the members of this ship were organized into a Church the day before sailing, says the historian Roger Clapp.

These godly people resolving to live together, made choice of these two reverend servants of God, Rev. John Warham and John Maverick, to be their ministers; they held a solemn day of fast in the New Hospital at Plymouth, England, spending the time in prayer and preaching.

"That Reverend man of God, the Rev. John White of Dorchester, England, was present and preached to us in the fore part of the day, and in the latter part of the day as the people all solemnly made choice of and called these good ministers to be their officers, so also the Rev. Mr. Warham and Maverick did except there of and expressed the same." Both of these ministers had been ordained by the Bishop of the Church of England, and so says Roger Clapp: "We came by the name of God, through the deep comfortable, having preaching and expounding of the Word of God every day for ten weeks by our ministers."

They were supposed to have gone to the Charles River; but by the misunderstanding of the Captain he put them off at Nantasket, and left them there to shift for themselves. There they settled Dorchester, Massachusetts.

William Phelps, his wife Elizabeth, and five children, also his brother George, then unmarried, were on that ship (One record states there were six Phelps children but only five are listed.) William and George were the sons of William and Dorothy Phelps, of England. There was a son Richard too, but no record that he came to New England.

On the "Mary and John" were many prominent New England settlers; Thomas Ford and his family; William Clark; John Strong, his wife and two small children; Eleanor Strong, sister of John; Walter and John Deane, brothers of John Strong's wife; Roger Clap, Aaron Cooke, Rev. John Warham, and other prominent persons. History states that this ship was a close second in importance to the Mayflower, ten years earlier.

William was a Freeman in 1630. He was chosen in 1635-36 by the General Court, held in New Towne, March 3d, 1635-6, as one to have "Power and authoritie" to settle differences, etc. This committee includes Roger Ludlow, Wm. Pynchon, John Steele, Wm. Swain, Henry Smythe, Wm. Phelps, Wm. Westwood, and Andrew Ward.

William was elected deputy in first General Court in 1643.

He and his family lived in Dorchester until 1636. After his wife Elizabeth died, he went with Warham and sixty members of his Church on a two weeks' journey, traveling to Windsor, Connecticut, of which town William Phelps was one of the founders.

He was on the first jury in New England. He was foreman of the first Grand Jury in Connecticut. In 1641 he was one of a committee of two, on lying. He was Selectman, in 1634, also he was one of the earliest

Governor's Assistants in 1636-42, and in 1645-57. He was representative in 1645-57. He was one of eight appointed by Bay Colony to govern the people of Connecticut in the Pequot War.

William married first Elizabeth (last name not known). She died at Dorchester in 1635. In 1638 William married (second time) Mary Dover. She was a fellow passenger on the ship "Mary and John". She died November 27, 1665.

William Phelps died at old farm, probably at Windsor. He purchased this farm from Sehat, an Indian Sachem; failing to prove purchase of land from the Indians, he bought it the second time. He sold some of this land at twelve pence per acre.

William Phelps was called "Auld William Phyllypps" by some of the early settlers, whose spelling, Mr. Trumbull said, was "atrocious".

Children of William and Elizabeth Phelps:

1. William, born about 1620; married (1) Isabel Wilson; married (2) Sarah Pinney.
2. Sarah, born about 1623.
3. Samuel, born about 1625; married Sarah Griswold.
- 76 4. Nathaniel, born 1627; died in Northhampton, Mass., May 27, 1702; married at Windsor, Conn., Sept. 1650, Mrs. (or Miss) Elizabeth Copley; she died Dec. 6, 1712.
5. Joseph, born about 1629; married (1) Hannah Newton; married (2) Mary Salmon.

Children of William and his second wife, Mary (Dover) Phelps:

6. Timothy, married Mary Griswold.
7. Mary, born 1644; married Thomas Barber.

(See also Nos. 1135-1136; 1271-1272)

1051-1052. John Martin - Grace Marsh, parents of William Martin.

John Martin was born in 1589, in Braintree, Essex County, England. He died in 1629. No list of children. Their son, William Martin, married Lydia Marsh.

76

(See also 1275-1276)

120 76

1053-1054. John Marsh - Grace Baldwin, parents of Lydia Marsh Martin.

They lived in Braintree, County Essex, England. John was born in 1582, died in 1629; married 1613 Grace Baldwin, died 1592; her mother was Sarah, her father perhaps William Baldwin. Their child, Lydia, married William Martin.

(See also Nos. 1277-1278)

John (George)

1059- . Richard Strong, father of John Strong.

Richard was born in Wales, in 1561; removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England; died 1613; leaving two children:

99 63 John Strong, born 1605.
Eleanor Strong, married John Deane.

*See Strong's of
Sittingbourne
(Dorset)
1931
P. 8 75 49*

(See also Nos. 715, 2157) X

100

1061-1062. Thomas Ford - Elizabeth Cooke, parents of Abigail, who married John Strong.

Thomas was born in Dorchester, England; he died November 28, 1676, in Northampton, Massachusetts. He married, in England, Elizabeth Cooke.

Thomas and Elizabeth came to America on the "Mary and John", from Plymouth, England, in 1630. In the same ship were William Clark, William Phelps, Walter Deane, and many others; probably also Eltweed Pomeroy. They founded the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts, which was named for Dorchester in England, from which several of the party came. Thomas was member of the original Dorchester Church. In 1635, 60 men, women and children, including Thomas and his family, went with Rev. John Warham to Windsor, Connecticut, which they first called Dorchester. Thomas had a grant of land at Dorchester June 27, 1636. In 1659 he went to Northampton, probably with John Strong. He was freeman in 1631; constable in 1634; on the grand jury in 1643 and 1662; deputy in 1637 and 1640.

Elizabeth died in 1643, in Windsor, Connecticut. Thomas married (2) Ann Scott, widow of Thomas Scott.

One of the children of Thomas and Elizabeth was Abigail, born 1619, who married Elder John Strong. 63

(See also Nos. 717-718, 2169-2170)

1065-1066. Thomas Woodford - Mary Blott, parents of Mary Woodford Sheldon.

(See Nos. 1029-1030, 1149-1150)

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1067-1068. Rowland Stebbins - Sarah Whiting, parents of John Stebbins. (Also 1139-1140)

Rowland was born in 1592, in Ipswich, County Suffolk, England. The oldest register of baptisms, marriages and burials of St. Mary's Church, Bocking, County Essex, on page 32, has an entry in Latin, dated Nov. 5, 1592, showing baptism of Rowland Stebing, son of Thomas Stebin. On page 197 is the marriage, Nov. 30, 1618, of Rowland Stebing and Sarah Whiting.

He and his wife and children came in the "Francis" in 1634. His age at the time of his coming to America, according to the customhouse records, was 40 years. His wife was 43. His four children were, Thomas 14; Sarah 11; John 8; and Elizabeth 6 years of age.

They were in Roxbury first, but not for long. They left with Pynchon to found Springfield in 1635. His wife died in Springfield, October 4, 1649.

In 1656 he removed to Northhampton as one of the first settlers. His wife, Sarah Whiting, born in 1591, or 1599, in England, was buried October 4, 1649, at Springfield.

Rowland Stebbins died in Northhampton on December 14, 1671. His grave was unknown for one hundred and seventy-nine years. Then it was discovered and opened, September 21, 1850.

Rowland Stebbins was a friend of John Pynchon, both families being descended from the most ancient and honorable houses of England. He was sixty-two years old when he moved to Northhampton from Springfield.

Children of Rowland and Sarah (Whiting) Stebbins:

1. Thomas, born in England, in 1620; died 1683; married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Wright, in 1645.
2. Sarah, born in England in 1623; married Thomas Merrick.
- 77 3. John, born in England 1626; married (1) Ann (Munson) Munden, who died 1656; married (2) Dec. 1657, Abigail Bartlett,¹¹² daughter of Robert Bartlett. She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1636; died October 10, 1710.
4. Elizabeth, born 1628, in England; married 1646, John Clark.

1069-1070, Robert Bartlett - Ann _____, parents of Abigail Bartlett (1) Stebbins, (2) Strong. (Also 1141-1142)

Robert Bartlett and his wife Ann were born in England. Robert was killed by Indians at Northhampton, Massachusetts, March 14, 1676. Ann died July 3, 1676, at Northhampton. Robert came to New England in 1632, probably in the "Lion". He was in Cambridge in 1632. He was an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. It is not of record whether he was married in New England, or in England. In Hartford Robert Bartlett held a prominent place in affairs of the town.

Their four children were born in Hartford, Connecticut.

Robert Bartlett was one of the original petitioners to the General Court for permission to plant a colony at Nonotuck, which was named Northhampton. He was one of nine from Hartford who signed the petition in May, 1653.

The land for Northhampton was bought from the Indians September 24, 1653. John Pynchon transacted the sale, and the land was conveyed to him from the Indians. Eight years after the coming of the first settlers, Mr. Pynchon made over the property to the inhabitants of Northhampton.

Less than ten days after the date of purchase of the land, a meeting of the planters was held; it is uncertain whether at Hartford, or Springfield. Robert Bartlett, attended that meeting, and signed the record they wrote at that time.

Winter was too near at hand to try to start a settlement that fall, but promptly in the spring of 1654 the first settlers arrived. It is not recorded how they came, through the woods with oxen and horses, or by boat up the river. It is not thought that the women and children came when the men first went there.

In the list of settlers coming first to Northhampton, Robert Bartlett's name heads the list. His home lot was at the end of the street next to the meadow. Elmer and Holton had the two home lots next north of Bartlett.

The homesteads first occupied in Northhampton were on both sides of what is now Pleasant Street. It was first named Bartlett Street, in honor of Robert. His home lot contained four acres and he had fifty-seven acres of meadow.

It is undoubtedly true that the first comers selected their home lots wherever there was an open space of land adapted to their needs and needing the least labor in preparation. The men of that day were not adepts at clearing away forests; though nearly all of Northhampton's pioneers had already had some experience in founding new settlements. Robert Bartlett and Thomas Bird were two of five chosen on a committee to "receive in such inhabitants as they shall judg fitt".

Robert was the first Constable in Northhampton.

In 1656, for some reason unknown, Robert Bartlett was under the censure of the law, and was not elected to office. At the May session of Court in 1656 Messrs. Pynchon and Holiöke were ordered to hear and report upon the case of Bartlett who was charged with having "committed a misdemeanor". The outcome is not stated, but whatever it was he was elected next year, as a townsman and had much to do with town affairs. As townsman he was on committee to build a boat to get across the river. He kept the key, as the crossing place where the boat was kept was not far from his home. February 19, 1660, the town chose a committee to write the town books and to keep records. Those who were "impoured for this work were these 7 vizt: William Clark, David Wilton, William Holton, Richard Lyman, Joseph Parsons, Robert Bartlett, Samuel Wright, Jr."

Robert Bartlett and Joseph Fitch were chosen to measure lots in 1657. They were to be paid by the day for the measuring.

Robert signed the petition to get the minister, he was also on committee to build the meeting house. He gave five acres for the Minister. He, with William Jeanes (Janes) and Joseph Parsons, were a committee to select the home site for the minister. He signed the Church Covenant.

Their first minister was the Rev. Eleazar Mather.

July 12, 1661, the town voted to "build a new meeting house of 42 foote square, and that they will lay out about it 150". The committee "chosen and empowered to carry on and finish the worke" were "William Holton, Ensigne Wilton, Robert Bartlett, Joseph Parsons, John Stebbins, William Clarke". Robert Bartlett was also on committee to seat the meeting house after it was finished in 1665.

Robert Bartlett was a Freeman in 1663. He was chosen selectman January 6, 1664.

In 1664, 1665, very strict laws about fences were passed. The streets were to be kept clear. No horse racing was to be permitted in the town of Northhampton. The highway going into the meadow, from Mr. Mather's house "till it bee come past Robert Bartlett's house, bee cleared of wood and timber, and cartes, and all lumber, that there may bee a cleare passage for man and beast, on the penalty of Ten Shillings forfeite to the Towne by those psons that shall so incumber the highway".

Robert Bartlett had charge of burning the woods in 1664.

After the death of the first Minister, Mr. Mather, who died eight years after he went to Northhampton, Rev. Solomon Stoddard was chosen to be the second minister. Robert was on committee to choose and "settle" the new minister. The Rev. Mr. Stoddard soon married the widow of the first Minister, Mrs. Esther Mather. She was Esther Warham, daughter of the Rev. John Warham, who came on the "Mary and John", was chosen in England to be their minister and was the first minister at Windsor. She was greatly beloved by all the people.

Robert Bartlett gave to Harvard College "payd 4 bushels wheate, 00.12.00"

March 14, 1676, Indians attacked Northhampton. It came as a surprise, the hitherto friendly Indians suddenly taking sides in King Philip's War, and turning from friends to foes. The Indians broke through the town fortifications, at three points.

The Garrison comprised seventy-eight men commanded by Capt. William Turner. It was re-enforced on the evening previous to the attack by the command of Major Treat, which consisted of two companies of Connecticut troops and may have numbered nearly two hundred men. To these may be added the Militia Company of the town, which must at this time have been in an efficient condition. Considering the strength and the suddenness of the attack, the loss of the settlers was not great in numbers. Four men and one girl were killed and six men wounded.

Robert Bartlett was one of the four killed; the other three were Mary Earle, of Northhampton, and James McRennel and Increase Whilstone, soldiers. Robert Bartlett's body was hastily buried in the highway in front of his home, probably because it was unsafe to try to bury him in the cemetery, although it was within the fortifications.

In January, 1681, his son Samuel was granted "a small parcel of land, so much as is convenient and needeful to compasse his father's grave, be in the common highway".

This was the same time that James Bridgman died and his grandson Deliverance Bridgman was born, which was March 17, 1676.

Robert Bartlett was the first of forty-six thus killed at Northhampton by Indian raids.

His wife Ann died in Northhampton July 3, 1676. She did not survive quite four months after her husband's tragic death.

Children of Robert and Ann Bartlett, all born in Hartford, Connecticut:

- 77 1. Abigail, born about 1636; died Oct. 10, 1710; married (1) Dec. 17, 1657, John Stebbins; married (2) Dec. 28, 1681, Jedediah Strong. ⁷⁷ ¹⁰⁹
2. Nathaniel, born 1638; died unmarried.
3. Samuel, born 1640; married (1) 1672, Mary Bridgman, daughter of James and Sarah (Lyman) Bridgman. She died 1674. He married (2) Sarah Baldwin, daughter of the first Joseph Baldwin.
4. Deborah, baptized March 8, 1646; married John Cowles, Jr., of Hatfield.

¹²⁰
⁷⁹ 1071-1072. John¹²⁰ Wright - Emfeel _____, parents of Deacon Samuel Wright, of Springfield and Northhampton.

They were of Wrightsbridge, County Essex, England; no record of their ever coming to New England. John Wright's second wife was Benet Greene, by whom he had Nathaniel, who was a London merchant, and John Winthrop's assistant in Colonial enterprise.

1083-1084. John Strong - Abigail Ford, parents of Thomas Strong. Same as parents of Mary Strong. (See Nos. 357-8; 529-30.)

John Strong - Abigail Ford
 Thomas Strong - Mary Hewitt
 Maria Strong - Samuel Judd
 Mary Judd - Ebenezer Wright
 Mercy Wright - Joseph Clark

Mercy Clark - Noah Bridgman
 Erastus Bridgman - Rhoda Hulbert
 Cephas Bridgman - Mary Bartlett
 Maria Bridgman - Thaddeus A. Kingsley
 Mary Agnes Kingsley - Wm. Edward Ashley
 Mabel E., Alma A., William A., Louis H., Mary K.,
 Agnes H. Ashley.

1085-1086. Rev. Ephraim Hewitt (Huet) - Isabel _____,
 parents of Mary Hewitt Strong.

The Rev. Ephraim Hewitt was born in England, died September 4, 1644, in Windsor, Connecticut. He was pastor at Wraxall, Warwickshire, England. He was proceeded against in 1638 by Archbishop Laud, for neglecting ceremonies. He came to America in 1639, in the prime of life, with several excellent families of his Church in England. He was "a man of superior talents and eminent usefulness".

He reached Windsor, Connecticut, August 17, 1639, his arrival being an "era in the history of the town". He preached the next day from 1st Corinthians, 12:31, which reads "But covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet shew I unto you a more excellent way".

He settled as colleague with the Rev. John Warham. He was the first teaching elder in Windsor Church. His inventory was 1634. His only book, now very scarce, was a quarto published in 1644, with the title: "The Whole Prophecie of Daniel Explained By a Paraphrase, Analysis and briefe comment Wherein the several Visions Shewed to the Prophet are clearly Interpreted, and the Application thereof Vindicated against dissenting opinions". His monument at Windsor is supposed to be the oldest in Connecticut. It bears the inscription: "Here Lyeth Ephraim Huit, sometimes teacher to ye church of Windsor, who died Sept. 4, 1644, who when he lived we drew our vital breath, who when he died, his dying was our death. Alas, the times forbid an ephitath".

He married Isabel _____. She died March 8, 1661.

Children of Rev. Ephraim and Isabel Hewitt (Huet):

One son, who died before the father.

Susanna

Mercy

Lydia

83 Mary, baptized August 2, 1640; died 1671; married Dec. 5, 1660, Thomas Strong.

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1119-1120. Richard Pomeroy - Eleanor _____, parents of
Eltweed Pomeroy.

Richard Pomeroy was born about 1540; married Eleanor _____, who died April 12, 1612. Richard died February 7, 1612, at Semondsbury, County Dorset, England. Among their children was Eltweed (or Eldad, or Ethelweed) Pomeroy, born July 4, 1585. 84

121 (or Chapin)

1125-1126. William Rockwell - Susannah Capen, parents of Joan
Rockwell Baker.

William Rockwell, of Dorchester, probably came to America in the "Mary and John", and was one of the original church colony. He requested admission as Freeman October 19, 1630, was sworn May 18, 1631; was a juryman November 9, 1630. He was one of the first two deacons. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in its second year, 1636, with Rev. Mr. Warham, and died there May 15, 1640, leaving his widow Susannah, born April 11, 1602, daughter of Barnard Capen, of Dorchester, England, whom he married there April 14, 1624. Susannah married (2) Matthew Grant.

Children of William and Susannah Capen Rockwell:

85 Joan, born April 1625, married, November 15, 1642, Jeffrey
Baker. 85

John, born July 18, 1627.

Samuel, born March 28, 1631.

Ruth, born August 1633; married October 7, 1652, Christopher
Huntington.

Mary.

Joseph.

Sarah, who married March 22, 1658, Walter Gaylord as his second
wife.

Thomas

1127-1128. John Roote - Ann Russell, parents of Jacob Root.

John Roote and Ann Russell were married in Badby, Northamptonshire, England, in the year 1600. He lived and probably died in Badby. Their children were:

Mary, born 1601.

Susannah, born 1603.

85 Thomas, baptized at Badby, January 16, 1605.

John, baptized at Badby, February 26, 1608; came to America, settled in Farmington, Connecticut, married Mary Kilbourn, daughter of Thomas and Frances Kilbourn; their son, John, married Mary, daughter of Robert Ashley, of Roxboro and Springfield.

1131-1132. John Frary - Prudence _____, parents of Sampson Frary.

John Frary, of Dedham, Massachusetts, by his wife Prudence had the following children:

Isaac, born December 29, 1638
 Eleazar, born February 14, 1640.
 85 Sampson, born October 27, 1641.
 Theophilus.

and probably others, some born in England. John was one of the founders of the church, November 8, 1638; was Freeman March 13, 1639, lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield, and there died July 1675, at a great age, as he says in his will, made a month preceding his death.

1135-1136. William Phelps - Elizabeth _____, parents of Nathaniel Phelps, who married Elizabeth Copley. (See Nos. 1047-1048, 1271-1272.)

1139-1140. Rowland Stebbins - Sarah Whiting, parents of John Stebbins. (See Nos. 1067-1068)

1141-1142. Robert Bartlett - Ann _____, parents of Abigail Bartlett. (See Nos. 1069-1070.)

121

1145-1146. Richard Baldwin - Isabell, parents of Sarah Baldwin, who married (1) Searle, and (2) Alexander Edwards.

Richard³ Baldwin (Richard², Richard¹) was born in Cholesbury, England; he was a weaver. His wife's name was Isabell; she was mentioned in his will, dated December 23, 1630, but no more of her is known. Four of their children were among the first settlers in New England.

Children:

Timothy, oldest son, settled in Milford, Conn., 1639.
 Nathaniel, probably next son, also settled in Milford.
 Joseph, settled in Milford and in Hadley.
 Mary, married Pratt, had a daughter Mary.
 Hannah.
 Christian.

87 Sarah, emigrated to New England, married John Searle, of Springfield, Mass., who died August 11, 1641; they had a son John Searle; married 2nd, April 28, 1647, Alexander Edwards, of Springfield, from Wales about 1640. (See also Nos. 1261-1262)

1149-1150. Thomas Woodford - Mary Blott, parents of Mary Woodford, who married Isaac Sheldon. (See Nos. 1029-1030, and 1065-1066)

1219- . Thomas Bliss - ⁸⁹ , father of Thomas Bliss who came to America.

We do not have record of his wife's name. He had three sons, Jonathan, who died in England, and Thomas and George who came to America, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married in England and remained there; when Thomas and George left England, Thomas Sr. and his wife went to live with Elizabeth.

⁹² 1227-1228. Thomas Meakins - Catherine , parents of Thomas Meakins.

Thomas was in Boston in 1633; probably came in the "Griffin", with his wife Catherine. He was Freeman March 9, 1637. Probably died in a few years (one record states that he returned to England) and his widow lived at Roxbury with her son Thomas. She died there, "an aged woman--mother of Brother Meakins", February 3, 1651.

1257-1258. Thomas Bird - Mary , parents of Hannah Bird North.

Thomas Bird was living in Wethersfield Lane, in Hartford, as early as 1645; he also lived at Windsor.

He was one of the original petitioners to the General Court for permission to plant the colony at Nonotuck (Northampton). His name is first on the list of the committee appointed "who shall have power to receive in such inhabitants as they shall judge fitt for the caring one the designe and to accommodate the according to the former rule which is a quarter to 20 phamelys being in Estimation eight hundred akers".

Thomas died at Hartford, in 1653. His widow Mary died in her old age, January 22, 1729-30. Their children:

Joseph, died 1695.

⁹⁵ Hannah, married (1) Edmund Scott; (2) John North.

1261-1262. Richard Baldwin - Isabell , parents of Sarah Baldwin. (See Nos. 1145-1146)

1263- . William Warner - . (See No. 1039)

Received of the _____ the sum of _____ Dollars

For _____

1265-1266. Mark Symonds - Joanna _____ (See Nos. 1041-1042)

1267-1268. Peter Montague - Eleanor Allen. (See Nos. 1043-1044)

1269- . Dr. Downing. (See No. 1045)

1271-1272. William Phelps - Elizabeth _____. (See Nos. 1047-1048, 1135-1136)

1275-1276. John Martin - Grace Marsh. (See Nos. 1051-1052)

1277-1278. John Marsh - Grace Baldwin. (See Nos. 1053-1054)

¹²²
1419-1420. Robert Treat (Trott) - Honora, or Honour _____,
parents of Richard Treat, who came to New England.

Robert was baptized, probably in Trendle, Parish of Pitminster, England; buried February 16, 1599, in Pitminster. His wife, Honora, or Honour, was buried September 17, 1627, in Pitminster. Several children, baptized in Pitminster, including:

John.

⁹⁷ Richard, baptized Aug. 28, 1584; died 1669, Wethersfield, Conn.

¹²²
1421- . Hugh Gaylord - _____, father of Alice Gaylord
Treat. Wife of Richard Treat. ⁹⁷

The name is sometimes spelled "Gaylaud". Hugh lived in the Parish of Pitminster; he was buried there October 21, 1614, and his will was recorded in Taunton Probate Court in 1614.

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GENERATION XIV

9-GREAT GRANDPARENTS

2051-2052 Henry Lyman - Phyllis Scott
 2053- Roger Osborne - _____
 2061-2062 Robert Blott - Susannah (or Susan) (See also 2133-4, 2301-2)
 2087-2088 William Montague - Margaret Malthouse (See also 2535-6)
 2089- William Allen - _____ (See also 2537)
 2095-2096 William Phelps - Dorothy _____ (See also 2271-2, 2543-4)
 2109-2110 William Baldwin - Sarah _____ (See also 2557-8)
 2133-2134 Robert Blott - Susannah (Susan) (See also 2061-2, 2301-2)
 2135- Thomas Stebbins - _____ (See also 2279)
 2143-2144 John Wright - Avis Rooke
 2167 Richard Strong _____ (See also 715, 1059)
 2169-2170 Thomas Ford - Elizabeth Cook (See also 717-718, 1061-1062)
 2239- John Pomeroy - _____
 2253-2254 Barnard Capen - John Purchis
 2271-2272 William Phelps - Dorothy _____ (See also 2095-6, 2543-4)
 2279- Thomas Stebbins - _____ (See also 2135)
 2301-2302 Robert Blott - Susannah (Susan) (See also 2061-2, 2133-4)
 2523- Richard Baldwin - _____
 2535-2536 William Montague - Margaret Malthouse (See also 2087-8)
 2537- William Allen - _____ (See also 2089)
 2543-2544 William Phelps - Dorothy _____ (See also 2095-6, 2271-2)
 2557-2558 William Baldwin - Sarah _____ (See also 2109-2110)
 2839-2840 Richard Trott (Treat) - Joanna _____
 2843- John Gaylord

Total 2048.

Listed 39.

2051-2052. Henry Lyman - Phyllis Scott, parents of ¹⁰²Richard Lyman who came to New England.

Henry was born and died in England. He married Phyllis, daughter of John Scott, of Navistoke, County Essex. Henry succeeded his father John in the possession of estates of Navistoke and High Ongar; was living at High Ongar in 1598; died about 1609. His widow Phyllis later married Ralph Green.

2053- . Roger Osborne - _____, father of ¹⁰²Sarah Osborne Lyman. He was from Halstead, in Kent, England.

2061-2062. Robert Blott - Susannah (Susan) _____, parents of ¹⁰³Mary Blott Woodford.

Robert and Susannah Blott were born in England; came to America in 1632. They lived in Charlestown in 1634. Robert was a Freeman in 1635; he died in 1665. Susannah died January 20, 1660. (See also 2133-34, 2301-02)

2087-2088. ¹²⁴William Montague - ¹²⁴Margaret Malthouse, parents of ¹⁰⁵Peter Montague.

They lived in Binfield, Berkshire, England; they did not come to America. Children:

William
Eliza
Ann
George
¹⁰⁵ Peter, married Eleanor Allen, parents of Richard Montague who came to New England.

2089- . William Allen - _____, father of ¹⁰⁵Eleanor Allen Montague, lived in Burnham, Berkshire County, England.

¹⁰⁵2095-2096. ¹²⁴William Phelps - ¹⁰¹Dorothy _____, parents of William Phelps who came to America.

William was born August 4, 1560, in England; he died in 1611. Dorothy died in 1613. They lived at Nether Tyne, Tewksbury. They did not come to New England.

Children:

1. Mary, died young.
2. Mary.

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3. Thomas.
4. Dorothy
- 105 5. William, baptized August 19, 1599; died July 14, 1672, in Windsor, Connecticut; married (1) Elizabeth _____; married (2) Mary Dover. Came to New England with his family, and his brother, George, in 1630.
6. James.
7. Elizabeth
8. George.

2109-2110. William Baldwin - Sarah _____, parents of
Grace Baldwin Marsh. They were of Braintree, County Essex, England.
108

2133-2134. Robert Blott - Susannah, parents of Mary Blott Woodford.
(See Nos. 2061-2062, 2301-2302)

2135- . Thomas Stebbins - _____, father of Rowland
Stebbins. Lived in Ipswich, County Suffolk, England. 109

2143-2144. ¹²⁴ John Wright - ¹²⁴ Avis Rooke, parents of John Wright. ¹¹²
They were of Wrightsbridge, County Essex, England; did not come to New England.

2167- . ^{John} Richard Strong - _____, father of Elder John
Strong. (See Nos. 715, 1069) ¹⁰⁶⁴ ^{see p. 108}

2169-2170. Thomas Ford - Elizabeth Cook, parents of Abigail Ford
Strong. (See also 717-718, 1061-1062)

2239- . ¹²⁵ John Pomeroy - _____, father of Richard
Pomeroy. ¹¹⁴

John was born about 1510; he settled in Western Dorset; married twice, and had several children, including Richard, born about 1540.

1871
1872

At the Court of Sessions at Glasgow, this 1st day of May 1871, the following petition was presented and read:

James
James
James

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

James, of Glasgow, in the County of Glasgow, Sheriff's Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

2253-2254. ¹²⁵ Barnard Capen - ¹¹⁴ Joan Purchis, parents of Susanna Capen
Rockwell.

or Chahin

Barnard Capen, of Dorchester, was Freeman May 25, 1636. He witnessed the Indian deed to Dorchester. He married Joan, daughter of Oleuer (Oliver) Purchis, in England, "ye year of or Lord 1596 on Munday in Whitsun week", according to entry in the Capen Family Bible. Barnard died November 8, 1638, aged 76; Joan died March 25, 1653, aged 75. Their children:

Ruth, born August 7, 1600.

114 Susanna, born April 11, 1602.

John, born Jan. 26, 1612; married Redegon Clap, as his first wife.

2271-2272. William Phelps - Dorothy _____. (See Nos. 2095-2096, 2453-2454)

2279 Thomas Stebbins. (See also No. 2135)

2301-2302. Robert Blott - Susanna _____. (See Nos. 2061-2062, 2133-2134.)

¹²⁵
115 2523- _____. Richard (2) Baldwin - _____, father of Richard (3) Baldwin who married Isabell and was father of Joseph of Milford and Hadley, and of Sarah Baldwin Searle Edwards.

Richard (2) was born about 1530, son of Richard (1), of Donrigge (Dundridge), and his wife Ellen. Richard (2) by his father's will had tenements and lands in Cholesbury Bucks, and Aston Clinton.

2535-2536. William Montague - Margaret Malthouse. (See also Nos. 2087-2088)

2537 William Allen. (See also No. 2089)

2543-2544. William Phelps - Dorothy _____. (See also 2095-2096, 2271-2272)

2557-2558. William Baldwin - Sarah _____. (See also 2109-2110)

125
 2839-2840. Richard Trott (Treat) - Joanna _____, parents
 of Robert Treat (or Trott).
 117

Richard Trott, of England, died about 1571; Joanna was buried at
 Altenford in 1577. Several children, including:

John.

Robert, baptized probably in Trendle, Pitminster.

125
 2843- . John Gaylord - _____, father of Hugh Gaylord.
 117

GENERATION XV

10-GREAT GRANDPARENTS

4103 - 4104 John Lyman - Margaret Gerard
 4105 John Scot -
 4175 - 4176 Robert Montague - Margaret Cotton (also 5071-5072)
 4177 John Malthouse - (also 5703)
 4191 - 4192 James Phelps - Joan (also 4543-4, 5087-8)
 4287 - 4288 John Wright - Olive
 4289 Robert Rooke
 4479 - 4480 Richard Pomeroy - Eleanor Coker
 4509 Oliver Purchis -
 4543 - 4544 James Phelps - Joan (also 4191-2, 5087-8)
 5047 - 5048 Richard Baldwin - Ellen
 5071 - 5072 Robert Montague - Margaret Cotton (also 4175-6)
 5087 - 5088 James Phelps - Joan (also 4191-2, 4543-4)
 5678 William Trott (Treat)
 5687 - 5688 Nicholas Gaylord - Johane
 5703 John Malthouse (also 4177)

Total 4096

Listed 25

4103-4104. John Lyman - Margaret Gerard, parents of Henry Lyman.

John Lyman, "gentleman", of High Ongar and Navistoke, eldest son and heir of Henry Lyman; he also bought other lands in Essex; married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Gerard, of Beauchamp, County Essex. John died in 1589.

4105. John Scot, father of Phillis Scot Lyman.

John Scot (or Scott) lived at Navistoke, County Essex.

¹¹⁹
4175-4176. Robert Montague - Margaret Cotton, parents of William Montague.

Robert Montague was buried January 10, 1575. His wife was Margaret Cotton, daughter of Roger Cotton, of Wardeville, Berkshire, England. Their children:

Lawrence.

William, married Margaret Malthouse.

(See also Nos. 5071-5072)

¹¹⁹
4177. John Malthouse, father of Margaret Malthouse Montague.

John Malthouse (Malthus) lived in Binfield, Berkshire.

(See also No. 5703)

¹¹⁹
4191-4192. James Phelps - Joan _____, parents of William Phelps.

James Phelps was born about 1530, died in 1587. Of his wife there is no record except that her name was Joan.

It is said that the Phelps family came originally from Italy, there called Welp; thence to Germany, there called Guelph; that the earliest trace of the family dates back to the eleventh century or thereabouts. The identity of the names Phelps and Guelph agrees with the tradition in several branches of the Phelps family that it is from the same stock with the house of Hanover, of whom Queen Victoria was representative; she derived her lineage from the Guelphs of Germany through the old Welfs of Lombardy.

(See also Nos. 4543-4544; 5087-5088)

¹²⁰
4287-4288. John Wright - Olive _____, parents of John Wright.

John Wright was Lord of the Manor of Kelvedore, County Essex, purchased in 1558; patron of the church. His wife was named Olive.

¹²⁰
4289. Robert Rooke, father of Avis Rooke Wright.

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4479-4480. Richard Pomeroy - Eleanor Coker, parents of John
Pomeroy.

Richard was born about 1484; married Eleanor, daughter of John Coker, of Mapowder, County Dorset. Children:

Henry.
John.

121

4509- Oliver Purchis, father of John Purchis Capen.
John

4543-4544. James Phelps - Joan _____

(See also 4191-4192; 5087-5088)

5047-5048. Richard Baldwin - Ellen _____, parents of
Richard Baldwin.
121

Richard Baldwin, of Donrigge (Dundridge) made a will 1552-3, naming his wife Ellen, and his children: Henry, John, RICHARD, Alice, Agnes, Cecily, and Lettice.

5071-5072. Robert Montague - Margaret Cotton. (See also 4175-76)

5087-5088. James Phelps - Joan _____ (See also 4191-92;
4543-44)

122

5678. William Trot (Treat), father of Richard Trott (Treat).

William lived in Staplegrove, near Taunton, England.

5687-5688. Nicholas Gaylord - Johane _____, parents of
John Gaylord.
122

5703. John Malthouse - _____ (See also 4177)

A P P E N D I X

The following is from "The Development of America", by Fremont P. Wirth:

The Settlement of New England.

After America had been discovered and explored by the European nations, the English as rivals of Spain were interested in obtaining new lands and greater natural resources; lands were valuable because of their precious metals and also because of crowded conditions at home. The nations of Europe were also interested in finding a waterway through America to the Pacific and the East, and the early settlers were instructed to search for the "northwest passage".

Colonization was too large a task for individuals to attempt alone. The government was not willing to undertake the enterprise, therefore English settlement was promoted by means of joint stock companies, composed of merchant adventurers.

James I in 1606 granted the Virginia charter, which established two companies, the London Company composed mainly of men from London, and the Plymouth Company, of men from Plymouth and nearby towns. Each was allotted territory, with certain lands open for settlement by either, but neither should settle within 100 miles of a settlement of the other. A settlement extended 50 miles along the coast each way, and 100 miles inland. The Plymouth Company attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607, but the attempt was abandoned. The London Company in December 1606 sent three small vessels to Virginia.

The first permanent settlement in New England was made by the Pilgrims, or Separatists, who established a colony on the coast of Massachusetts in 1620. The Puritans in England consisted of two groups, the Nonconformists, who were willing to remain in the Church of England but worked for changes in the form of worship, and the Independents or Separatists, who insisted on immediate change and withdrew from the established church. Some of the latter group fled to Holland, and later decided to leave Holland for America; they obtained permission from the Virginia Colony and from the King to make the settlement, after pledging loyalty to the King, and a joint stock company was formed, the shares divided between London business men and the settlers who came to America, under agreement that for seven years they should work for the Company and all land on which they settled should be held by the Company. The Pilgrims then embarked on the Mayflower. The ship ran out of her course and landed on the shores of Cape Cod Bay, which was beyond the bounds of the Virginia Company, and they were therefore squatters on land to which they had no right. Before landing they drew up a form of government known as the Mayflower Compact, by which they pledged themselves to submit to the will of the majority. They landed on the New England shores in December, and founded the town of Plymouth. In spite of the hardships of the early years, they were able at the end of the seventh year to make an agreement by which they were freed from the London merchants.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony, which became the most populous and important of the New England communities, was founded almost ten years

after the Plymouth settlement. The chief reason for its development was dissatisfaction with religious conditions at home. Some of the Puritan party were granted in 1629 a charter creating a corporation which was made the proprietor of the colonies founded under it, and was given the right to govern these colonies according to English law. The company had a patent from the Council of New England for land from a point three miles north of the Merrimack River to a point three miles south of the Charles River, and westward from sea to sea. The Council of New England had been given by charter the right to colonize and govern the area between the 40th and the 48th parallels, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Puritan leaders conceived the plan of using the new trading corporation to found in the New World a "bulwark against the kingdom of Anti-Christ", and they decided that they themselves should go to America. For this purpose they signed the Cambridge Agreement, by which the stockholders who did not wish to go to America transferred their rights to the members who did wish to go. This company itself went to America, while the Virginia Company remained in London and sent settlers to the New World.

While the Pilgrims were made up largely of farmers, laborers and artisans (although Miss Sarah Louise Kimball says of the men on the Mayflower thirteen were "known to have been entitled to coat armor"), the members of the Massachusetts Company belonged to a somewhat wealthier class, and some possessed large landed estates. There were also some wealthy merchants, and several of the professional classes; some were scholars from the English universities, but the greater number came from the middle classes of England. In the company were such outstanding men as Sir Richard Saltonstall, John Endicott, and John Winthrop. The Company carried its charter to America, and self-government was set up in the New World. The stockholders of the Massachusetts Company were called "Freemen of the Company"; they were to meet in General Court to conduct the affairs of the company, and were to elect officers, consisting of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and eighteen Assistants.

During the year 1630 seventeen vessels came to Massachusetts Bay, bringing about 2,000 persons. This is called the "great migration", which in the course of ten years brought no less than 16,000 people to Massachusetts.

Settlement of the Carolinas.

Permanent settlement of North Carolina began in 1653, when settlers from Virginia began what is known as the Albemarle settlement. In 1663 King Charles II gave the territory known as the Carolinas to eight of his courtiers; and one of the proprietors, Lord Shaftesbury, together with the English philosopher John Locke, drew up an elaborate plan of government known as the "Grand Model", which was a failure.

The first permanent settlement in South Carolina was made by the English in 1670, when William Sayle brought a number of Puritans from the Bermudas and founded Charles Town on the Ashley River. Ten years later it was moved to the peninsula between the Cooper and the Ashley Rivers, and became the city of Charleston. Later in the seventeenth century many French Huguenots came to America and settled in South Carolina. For several years there was one Governor for both North Carolina and South Carolina.

The following is taken from The History of the Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts:

In the solitude of the primeval wilderness this remarkable people worked out its own high destiny in suffering and in faith.

The reader must bear in mind, however, the distinction that is made in New England history between the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth, and the Puritan Fathers of Massachusetts Bay. Although both are of English Puritan stock, yet they differ in this: The Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 separated from the Church of England several years before they fled to Holland, from whence they came to America, while the Puritan Fathers, who mostly landed at the Massachusetts Bay about the year 1630, did not separate from the English Church until after their arrival here. In fact, their first religious services after their arrival were in strict accordance with the Book of Common Prayer, save in such matters of non-conformance as had led to their coming here.

With the Pilgrim Fathers no ministers came. Their religious services were conducted by laymen for several years after their arrival.

The ministers who came with the Puritan Fathers were regularly ordained clergymen of the Church of England. It is true that most of them had been silenced in the Mother-Country for non-conformity, yet their full connection with the Church had not been lawfully severed.

The long story from the weak and weary years of the first settlements in the Valley, early in the seventeenth century, to the era of prosperity and power in the closing years of the nineteenth--a period of more than two hundred and forty years--is but the history of the struggles and triumphs, the ceaseless endeavor and fruitful achievements, of a branch of that people which must be classed among the most remarkable the world ever produced--the people of New England.

For a hundred years this Valley and the mountain towns have been sending their full share of that mighty stream of New England emigrants to all parts of the country, carrying with them the daring enterprise, the nimble inventive skill, the cheerful endurance, the love of liberty under law and order, the high religious life, chastened by the traditions of suffering and sacrifice in early pioneer homes, the vivid appreciation of beauty and refinement, everywhere characteristic of the New England people; until every state in the Union bears upon all its institutions the unmistakable impress of its high New England parentage.

The early settlers were weak in numbers and mostly poor in worldly goods; but they were rich in faith and strong in spirit.

In the preamble to the Articles of Confederation between the United Colonies, adopted May 19, 1643, there is this language: "Whereas we all came to these parts with one and the same end, namely, to advance the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ and to enjoy the liberties of the Gospel in Purity with Peace."

Having come to the new world to advance the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ and to enjoy the liberties of the Gospel in Purity and Peace, and having themselves passed through the fiery ordeal of religious persecution

at home, in their treatment of those of different faith, who early sought homes among them, the charge of inconsistency has often been laid at their door.

It has been urged that they who fled from religious intolerance in the old world should have practiced religious toleration in the new. But those who use this argument forget the spirit of the age as well as the circumstances under which they lived.

The spirit of the age was distinguished by its intense religious fervor. To their haunting visions of immortal joy, or woe saddening their lives, must be added the contest with the grim wilderness, the hard, unrelenting circumstances of pioneer life. Each age has its own methods of battling for the right and asserting justice. Each age has its own ideas too of what is right and just, but conscience--the desire to do right and justly--has been active in all ages, perhaps more active in the age of the Puritans than now.

It should be remembered also that while religious intolerance is wrong when it is not necessary for the public safety, it becomes a virtue when needful in self defense and where tolerance would be public ruin. The early New England people, to protect their religious freedom, were obliged to exclude, with a strong hand, those in whose presence they could not live with security.

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

The case of Holy Trinity Church v. United States, 143 U.S. 457, 466-467; decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, February 29, 1892, was brought by the United States against Holy Trinity Church for violation of a statute prohibiting importation of aliens under contract to perform labor in the United States; the Church had contracted to have Rev. E. Walpole Warren come from England to be its rector. The Supreme Court held the statute did not apply, and in its opinion said:

"The fundamental orders of Connecticut, under which a provisional government was instituted in 1638-1639, commence with this declaration: 'Forasmuch as it hath pleased the All-mighty God by the wise disposition of his diuynе prudence so to Order and dispose of things that we the Inhabitants and Residents of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield are now cohabiting and dwelling in and vppon the River of Conectecotte and the Lands thereunto adioyneing; And well knowing where a people are gathered together the word of God requires that to mayntayne the peace and vnion of such a people there should be an orderly and decent Gouverment established according to God, to order and dispose of the affayres of the people at all seasons as occation shall require; doe therefore . assotiate and conioyne our selues to be as one Publike State or Comonwelth; and doe, for our selues and our Successors and such as shall be adioyned to vs att any tyme hereafter, enter into Combination and Confederation together, to mayntayne and presearue the liberty and purity of the gossell of our Lord Jesus wch we now pfesse, as also the disciplyne of the Churches, wch according to the truth of the said gossell is now practised amongst vs.'"

Harvard College

The oldest American University is Harvard. Situated in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it had its origin in a gift voted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, of £400 toward the founding of a college. It was organized in 1636, in Newtowne, Massachusetts, later re-named Cambridge in memory of the English University town. In 1638 an English non-conformist clergyman, John Harvard, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, leaving to the new institution his library of 260 volumes and one-half of his estate, approximately £400. In honor of this gift the school was named Harvard College. A charter was obtained in 1650.

"Harvard College, fostered, protected and sustained by the government, had not only received repeated grants of land and money, but voluntary subscriptions throughout the colony for its benefit were continued for years".--Trumbull's History of Northampton.

Springfield, Massachusetts

From The History of the Connecticut
Valley, Massachusetts

Springfield was planted eighteen years before Northampton.

The first white men in this part of the country, who ventured forth from the Massachusetts Bay Colony westward through the wilderness, were John Oldham and Samuel Hall, and two others whose names are not recorded. They traveled as far west as the Connecticut River and were, without doubt, the first white men to set foot in this charming valley. They found the Indians friendly, the valley fertile. Hemp was growing in the meadows, and they carried some of it back with them to the Bay.

In 1635 Mr. William Pynchon, the founder of Roxbury, received consent from the General Court to remove to the Connecticut River, and sent two men, John Cable and John Woodcock to the wilderness to erect a habitation and to prepare for those who were to follow.

The first house they built was on the West side of the river; they probably lived there during the summer; but the Indians told them that site was subject to inundation, so the white men left the "meadow-House" as it was called, and erected one on the east side of the river.

April 26, 1636, Mr. William Pynchon, who was the "father of the settlement", shipped his goods from Boston to the proposed settlement on Gov. Winthrop's vessel, the "Blessing of the Bay" and with his devoted and resolute company of men set out through the dense wilderness for their future untried forest abode.

The persons with Mr. Pynchon were his son-in-law, Henry Smith, Mathew Mitchell, John Burr, William Blake, Edmund Wood, Thomas Ufford, and John Cable. (Other records say Benjamin and Joseph Parsons were with Mr. Pynchon; they were young boys; one record believes they were close kin to Pynchon; but there is no proof of that found so far.)

There is a long document written, except for the last two lines, in the handwriting of Henry Smith, Mr. Pynchon's son-in-law. The beginning is as follows: "May the 14th, 1636 - We, whose names are underwritten, being by God's Providence ingaged together to make a plantation at and over against Agaam, on Conecticot, doe mutually agree to certayne articles and orders to be observed and kept by us, and our successors, except wee and every of us, for ourselves and in oure persons, shall think meet uppon better reasons to alter our present resolutions.

"1 ly. Wee intend, by God's grace as soon as we can with all convenient speede to procure some Godly and faithful minister, with whome we purpose to joyne in Church Covenant, to walk in all the ways of Christ."

There are fifteen paragraphs in this document.

Only three of the original settlers remained over three years. None of them died there. For quite a while the colony was known as the "Plantation of Agawam."

Mr. Pynchon evidently showed a humane interest in the children of the forest who roamed the shores of the Connecticut River. He always dealt fairly with them, and showed them the consideration due from the white brother who invaded the wilderness, seeking their land and furs. To the lasting honor of Mr. Pynchon it may truthfully be written that he made no use of the demoralizing agencies in his transactions with Indians that the traders used in later years, who dealt to the red man the accursed "fire-water" and took his lands and furs in return.

The Agawam land was honestly bought from the Indians.

In 1637 the little band of religious zealots organized a Church Society and in 1645 a church was erected.

In 1640, by vote of the people the "Plantation of Agawam" was named Springfield, in honor of Mr. Pynchon's home town in England.

In 1651 Mr. Pynchon fell under the ban of disfavor with the government at the Bay, because of a book he wrote, which had been issued in England and found its way to Boston. The doctrines of this work were deemed heretical; and on the failure to extract a full renunciation from Mr. Pynchon, his commission was taken from him, and he left the settlement in 1652 and returned to England, where he died. He was accompanied to England by the Minister, the Rev. Mr. Moxon.

Springfield grew very slowly for forty years. John Pynchon, son of Mr. William Pynchon, was the leader in the affairs of the town and the planting of the settlement at Northampton.

Mr. William Pynchon was wealthy in England. His wife died soon after their arrival in New England, leaving a son and a daughter, John and Mary. John remained at Springfield and became distinguished; he married October 30, 1645, Amy, daughter of George Wyllys. Mary married November 2, 1640, Elizur Holyoke.

Northampton, Massachusetts

According to Mr. Trumbull's History of Northampton, almost thirty-five years had passed since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth before any permanent settlement was started in that section of the Connecticut River Valley that was to be Northampton. The news of this fertile valley and rich uplands was made known by the natives and told by explorers.

The New England colonists knew the hardships of starting a settlement in the wilderness far away from neighbors and dependent wholly upon its own scanty resources. They knew the dangers and trials, and they came prepared to meet and determined to conquer them all. With skill and resolution they set about their hard task, and in a strong and confident spirit laid broad and deep the material, intellectual, social and religious foundations upon which rests today the noble superstructure of Northampton, Massachusetts.

There is no certain record of the first visit of the white men to this section. The fertility of the bottom lands, the abundance of game that filled the forests and fish in the streams, and the possibility of a tremendous fur trade, were quickly seen by the Englishmen.

Springfield had been a town for eighteen years when the first attempt to settle Northampton began. The first record of white men in this territory was in 1638, when, after the war with the Pequod Indians, the lower towns on the river were in great danger of starvation, and appealed to the Indians to sell them food. Captain John Mason and two men were sent up the river in search of food. In the spring of 1638 they went as far as Pocumtuck (Deerfield) where they got an ample supply of corn. The Indians delivered the corn in canoes, fifty canoe loads, to Hartford and Windsor. Forever to the credit of the Red men be it recorded that they responded liberally and generously to the appeal of the Englishmen, who came to supplant and drive them, not only from the home of their fathers, but eventually from the face of the earth.

The conquerors of the Pequods, fresh from that war which resulted in the annihilation of the Pequod race of Indians, came humbly begging another Indian race for food, to save the victors from a lingering death. "Never was the like" said Mason, "known to this day."

The plan for the settlement of Northampton began at Hartford. It did not grow out of any religious controversy. The transaction was a business plan. That restless spirit that seemed to have caused so many to brave the perils of the stormy ocean, as well as the dangers of the unknown wilderness, still caused the Englishmen to be on the move, always ready to remove to new and untried districts. Or was it desperate homesickness?

The founders of Northampton were Puritans, in the choicest meaning of that term. With a form of worship simple as the Creed they professed, they wove their religion into the warp and woof of their daily lives and asked God's blessing upon all their undertakings, so a reverent dependence upon God showed itself in all their public papers and was evident in their humblest occupations.

In May 1653 twenty-four persons petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for liberty to "Plant, Possess and inhabit Nonotuck." All except one lived in Connecticut. William Clark then lived in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The first petition was supplemented by that of three prominent men of Springfield.

The land was purchased by John Pynchon (son of William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield), from the Indians. They had made scant use of the land. The settlement at Northampton did not dispossess the Indian owners of anything held sacred to them; none of their cherished landmarks were removed, nor were they deprived of anything which they especially valued. No Indian villages had been there; there were no burial places, hallowed by the mournful sentiments with which all nations and tribes invest the last resting places of their dead. All their relations with the white men had thus far been friendly and peaceful. The Indians found a market for what they had to sell. They were readily admitted to the English settlements and were treated justly. On the meadow, at suitable intervals, they raised a little corn.

Springfield was purchased of the Agawams, Westfield of the Waranoaks, Northampton and Hadley of the Nonotucks, Deerfield of the Pocumtucks, and Northfield of the Squakeags. The Nonotucks owned lands on both sides of the river from the falls at South Hadley to Sugar Loaf Mountain.

The purchase of the land from the Indians for Northampton was on September 24, 1653. Within the bounds, named in the deed of land from the Indians, was included what is Northampton, Southampton, Easthampton, Westhampton and part of Hatfield and Montgomery.

Promptly in the spring of 1654 the first settlers arrived to take possession. There is no record of the route they traveled. They probably followed the course which afterwards became the traveled way to the southern towns. This road was in some old deeds mentioned as the "common cartway as we go to Windsor". Whether they brought their household goods on horseback, in ox carts or left them to come by way of the river is not known. How many came first, where they selected home lots and the day of their arrival is not recorded. It is also not recorded whether the first settlers brought their families with them, or whether some men came first to prepare places for the women and children. Naturally some men, prepared to stake out their claims and build their houses, came before the others.

It is undoubtedly true that the first comers selected their home lots where there was an open space, needing the least labor in preparation. The men were not adepts at clearing forests, though nearly all the Northampton pioneers had already helped in founding new settlements.

A paragraph from History of the Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, tells of the conditions of the land, which was overgrown with woods and rubbish; trees of oak, ash, beech, walnut, witch-hazel, sassafrage and cedars; the "rubbish" was wild pease, young sassafrage, cherry trees, gooseberriyx bushes, hawthorn and honeysuckles.

Four of the first arrivals were Robert Bartlett, Elmer, Holton, and Webb. The first settlers divided the meadows into many sections, naming each section. None of the first settlers paid anything for their land except for the original purchase made by Pynchon and the expense of the transaction. Not till some years later did the town sell any real estate. A few settlers paid ten shillings for their home lots in 1659 and 1660. According to the rule adopted November 15, 1653, no one could have an absolute title to a home lot until it had been occupied four years.

One of the first public acts of the town was to build a meeting house, "a house for the towne" it was called. It was used for public worship

and also for all gatherings of the town. As this was the first public building erected by the town, it must be, in some sense, better than the log houses the people lived in. "Sawen Timber" was used. The best dwellings were built of hewn timber, and most of them of unhewn timber, squared at the ends.

Northampton, as is generally believed, was so-called from an English town of that name, from which some of the settlers came. The suggestion is also made that the name was given because the town was then the most northerly settlement on the Connecticut River.

Silks Should Not be Worn "Flauntingly"

The Rev. Solomon Stoddard, the second minister in Northampton, was bitterly opposed to women's dressing and primping.

"Pride in clothes and hair" was amply illustrated in Mr. Stoddard's parish, and many of the young people defied the law, which was enacted in 1627. It shows utter detestation and dislike "that men or women of meane condition educations and callings should take upon them the garbe of gentlemen----- or women of the same ranke to weare silke or tiffany hoodes or scarfes-----". Any person with an estate of less than £200 who offended against this law was made liable to a fine of 10 s. The penalty for a first offence was admonition, for a second, a fine of 20 s. This law was supposed to suppress these "heinous sins". On the 27th of March, 1676, twenty three persons were presented at the Court, in Northampton" for wearing silk in a flaunting manner, and for long hair and other extravagances contrary to honest and sober order and demeanor not becoming a wilderness state, at least the profession of Christianity and religion." Six of them were married, six unmarried, women and the rest young men. Two of the young unmarried women were Mary and Hester, daughters of Elder John Strong. At the March court forty-five persons from different towns,--18 from Springfield, 5 from Westfield, 9 of Hadley, and 13 from Hatfield,--were presented. Hannah Lyman was accused of wearing silk in a flaunting manner. She was not at all frightened or repentant; she not only wore her silk to Church Sundays and fast days, but in the faces of the Justices while they were trying her case. She was the daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman. Richard had died before this; he was brother of Sarah Lyman Bridgman, and son of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman. The folks from Hadley included Dr. Westcarr's wife; Hannah (Wakefield), wife of Edward Grannis; Abigail (Montague), wife of Mark Warner; Ruth Warner, daughter of John Warner; and the wife of Joseph Gaylord, and a daughter of Joseph Baldwin, Jr.

Northampton Controversy -- 1689-1690.

In 1689 a spirited controversy arose, relative to the officers of the militia company. Much bitterness was shown, and the town was divided into parties over the affair. Considerable correspondence was passed between the citizens and authorities, several letters dealing in sharp personalities. The local train band became disorganized, and little if anything seems to have been done to preserve the efficiency. The company was in no condition for service.

When Andros established his standing army and appointed Pyncheon and Cook regimental officers for Hampshire County, there was no efficient train

band in Northampton. Some officers, Sergt. King in particular, questioned the authority of Pynchon, and a letter written in November 1688 indicates that they refused to obey him. The reason is not clear.

When it became known that war with the French and their Indian allies could not be avoided, the government of Massachusetts provided for the reorganization of the militia. June 14, 1689, an order was passed that all militia officers in commission May 12, 1686, "not in any way disqualified should be re-instated in their respective commands, and that all vacancies should forthwith be filled up of meet persons to be nominated by the householders and soldiers of such company".

John King, who was representative that year, brought the order. The contention was whether the old officers, Capt. Aaron Cook, Lieut. Joseph Hawley, and Ensign Timothy Baker, commissioned in 1686, should continue in command, or a new list chosen. Major Pynchon, as Commander in the county, in obedience to the order, renewed their commissions, while the company and the town were in favor of another election.

Medad Pomeroy took an active part against the re-election of the same officers. He wrote letters to the authorities in favor of an entirely new election. The controversy grew heated; the town was divided and the militia disorganized. Nothing had been done toward defending themselves against the war they knew was coming.

Report of the capture of Schenectady by the French and Indians, which occurred February 18, 1690, spread terror and dismay, and steps were taken immediately in all Hampshire towns to put them in the best possible condition for defense. Existing fortifications were repaired and strengthened, and such towns as had none set about constructing them.

On the 26th of February a vote was passed in Northampton--unanimously passed--showing that the people, but recently bitterly contending about military offices, were thoroughly aroused and ready to acquiesce in any measure considered necessary for the security of their town.

Only an emergency of great moment could have called out an unanimous vote like that. But it seems to have been needed. It paved the way for the order of better fortifications. The old ones had fallen into decay, and during the era of peace following King Philip's War many new homes had been built and there were no fortifications around them. The work of protecting the town was rapidly pushed. Every man over 16 years was given a certain number of rods to fortify, and every one fell in line and did his duty for the safety of their homes.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR - December 7, 1941.

A Remarkable Accident

From History of the Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, an interesting account is given of a very remarkable accident which occurred in the second

Meeting House in Northampton in 1737. It is described in a letter written by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who was the Pastor of the Church at that time.

The letter is dated Northampton, March 19, 1737.

"We in this town were, the last Lord's day (March 13) the spectators and many of us the subjects of one of the most amazing instances of Divine Preservation that perhaps was ever known in the world."

The meeting house was old and decayed. They were building a new one which was not finished. It had been seen that the old building "had gradually spread at the bottom." The sills were giving away, "especially in the fore-side." That spring they noticed that the building had spread more, caused by the "heaving of the ground through the extreme frosts of the winter past, and its now settling again on that side which is next the sun, by the spring thaws. The end of the joists which bore up the front gallery were drawn off from the girts on which they rested, by the walls giving away."

So in the midst of the "forenoon public exercises" soon after the beginning of the sermon, "the whole gallery,--full of people, with all the seats and timbers--suddenly and without warning--sunk, and fell down with the most amazing noise upon the heads of those that sat under, to the astonishment of the congregation." People screamed and shrieked. Nothing else was thought "than to find many people dead or dashed to pieces."

Some in the congregation thought it was "an amazing clap of thunder". The gallery broke all to pieces, as it fell, so some who fell with it, as well as those who were under it, were buried in the ruins under heavy timbers, and could do nothing to help themselves.

"But so mysteriously and wonderfully did it come to pass that every life was preserved though many were greatly bruised and their flesh torn, yet there is not, as I can understand, one bone broken, or so much as put out of joint among them all."

Some who were thought to be greatly injured recovered quickly; "but one young woman seems yet to remain in dangerous circumstances by an inward hurt in her breast; but of late there appears more hope of her recovery."

That none were killed or "dashed to pieces" when so many fell could only be "ascribed to the care of Providence in disposing the motions of every piece of timber, and the precise place of safety where everyone should sit and fall when none were in any capacity to care for their own preservation.

"The preservation seems to be most wonderful with respect to the women and children in the middle alley under the gallery, where it came down first and with greatest force and where there was nothing to break the force of the falling weight. * * *

"We felt ourselves called upon to set apart a day to be spent in the solemn Worship of God, to humble ourselves under such a rebuke of God upon us, in time of public worship in His house by so dangerous and surprising an accident and to praise His name for so wonderful, and as it were miraculous a preservation. The last Wednesday was kept by us to that end, and a mercy in which the hand of God is so remarkably evident may be well worthy to affect the hearts of all who hear it."

Hadley, Massachusetts

The town is one of the oldest in the Connecticut Valley. It probably contains a larger area of good workable land than any other town in the Valley. Differences in Church matters in the churches at Hartford and Wethersfield were responsible for the removal of a number of people to seek a new home higher up the river, under Governor John Webster, Elder William Goodwin and Rev. John Russell. The troubles in the churches broke out afresh from time to time in spite of efforts of sundry councils and the General Court, between the years 1647 and 1659. Some of the reasons of discord seem to have been the question of baptism, Church membership and what was called "the right of the brotherhood."

The appeal was made May 20, 1658, by the Committee to the General Court of Massachusetts for permission to plant a colony on land nearby or within a colony already planted, if the Lord so pleased to order the move, and they hoped that through the Grace of Christ their conversation would be no offence. The court granted the petition May 25, 1658. "The Court judgeth meet to grant their request in reference to lands not already granted and further gives them liberty to inhabit in any part of our jurisdiction already planted, provided they submit themselves to a due and orderly hearing of the difference between themselves and their brethren."

The list of men wanting to make the move has but one name of our known ancestors,--Richard Montague. There are two Warners, Andrew and Daniel. William Warner, from England, had a son Daniel. Richard Montague was a baker, also a grave digger. Oliver Warner was a hatter.

The Church differences were settled and the members reconciled; and the churches of Hadley and Hartford held communion with each other.

The General Court of Connecticut in appointing the annual Thanksgiving in November 1659 mentioned as one of the reasons for thanks: "The success of the endeavors of the reverend elders of the last Council for composing the sad differences at Hartford."

The Meeting House was opposite Richard Montague's house. Thomas Meekins was one of the committee to build it. The Church was framed in 1665, completed in 1670. Every person seated was to pay a part of the expense of making his seat. 128 seats for 128 people, male and female, were made and paid for, at 3 s, 3 d each. For a long time men and women occupied different pews; the minister faced the congregation, the males were on his right and the females on his left. Singing was congregational. The town voted in 1672 "That there shall be some sticks set up in the meeting house in several places, with some fit persons placed by them, and to use them as occasion shall require to keep the youth from disorder."

The first marriage in Hadley was that of Aaron Cooke, Jr. and Sarah Westwood, daughter of William Westwood, Magistrate; the date, May 30, 1661; ages of bride and groom, 17 and 21.

The first Minister was Mr. John Russell, Jr., an Englishman by birth, who came with the planters and remained until his death in 1692.

Dr. Westcarr was the first doctor in Hadley. In 1660 he was accused of selling liquor to the Indians. The Indians brought the complaint.

Hadley joined with Northampton in trying to suppress the women and to keep them from over-dressing. There were several who had silks to wear, that were not supposed to wear them, and even wore them in a "flaunting manner". They were called before the Court in Northampton; but the women were not suppressed, and the men had to give up the fight. After this one court trial never again in Hadley would a body of selectmen, though urged by the Court, dare to trespass upon the rights of the sisterhood. "Perhaps," said Dr. Huntington, "There was finally a compromise between the side-board and the toilet-table."

People in general must needs have worn very plain clothing. Every article of dress was home made in every sense of the word. The material was manufactured and the garments cut and made by the inmates of the farm house.

In Hadley, the housewives of that day, though they loved their silks from the Indies, did not spurn the busy wheel. They made yarns of wool, flax and cotton, and with their looms they wove cloth for their families. The distaff and spindle were theirs by divine right, and they were doubtless prouder of their home made fabrics than of their silks.

Hadley had a witch, too, Mary (Reeve) Webster, very poor; she was sent to Boston for trial, and kept in jail there, in 1683. At a further trial in September she was found "Not Guilty"; but later she was accused again and some "brisk lads" dragged her from her house, hung her up till almost dead; let her down and rolled her in the snow for some time, and at last buried her in the snow and left her there. She survived the rough treatment and lived eleven years longer in comparative peace, she and Hadley witchcraft dying together in 1696.

Revolutionary Records:

From Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution

BAKER, STEPHEN, Northampton, Private, Captain Oliver Lyman's Co.; marched East Hoosac August 17, 1777, on an alarm; service, 7 days. (Vol. 1, p. 502)

BAKER, THADDEUS, Private, Capt. Joseph Cook's Co.; Col. Elisha Porter's (Hampshire Co.) Regiment; enlisted July 20, 1779; discharged August 27, 1779. Service 1 mo. 12 days, at New London, Conn. (Vol. 1, p. 502)

BRIDGMAN, ERASTUS, Northampton, Descriptive list of men raised to reinforce Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780; age 18 years; stature, 5 ft. 3 in.; complexion light; resident, Northampton; arrived at Springfield June 26, 1780; marched to camp July 1, 1780, under command of Ensign Joseph Miller; also, list of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780; also, payroll for 6 months men raised by the town of Northampton for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched June 19, 1780; discharged Nov. 6, 1780; service, 4 mos. 24 days; also, Private, Capt. Ebenezer Strong's co., Col. Sears's (Hampshire Co.) regiment; enlisted Aug. 10, 1781; discharged Nov. 20, 1781; service, 3 mos. 10 days, at Saratoga; reported marched to Albany Aug. 17, 1781. (Vol. 2, p. 494)

BRIDGMAN, NOAH, Northampton, Private Capt. Oliver Lyman's Co., Aug. 17, 1777; marched to East Hoosuck on the alarm of August 17, 1777; service, 7 days.

HULBERT, JAMES, 1st Lieutenant Capt. John Thomson's (Pelham) Co. 3rd Hampshire Co. Regiment of Massachusetts militia; list of officers chosen by the several companies in said regiment, as returned by Lieut. Col. R. Woodbridge and Maj. Josiah White, dated South Hadley, March 16, 1776, ordered in Council April 1, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned April 1, 1776. (Vol. 8, p. 474)

PARSONS, NATHANIEL. Private, Capt. Joseph Shed's Co., Col. Joseph Gerrish's (1st) regiment; enlisted October 18, 1779; discharged December 2, 1779; service 1 month 14 days, near Claverack.

THE ASHLEY FAMILY

The Ashleys are originally from Wiltshire, where they possessed the manor of Ashley at a very early period.

BENEDICT ASHLEY, of Ashley, living in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, was the great-great-grandfather of

ROBERT ASHLEY, flourished under Henry IV and his two immediate successors. He married Egidia, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Hamelyn by Joan Plecy, by whom he acquired the manor of Wimbourne St. Giles, in the County of Dorset, and had a son and successor.

EDMUND ASHLEY, living in the time of Edward IV, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Turgis, and was the father of

HUGH ASHLEY, of Wimbourne St. Giles, who died April 29, 1493, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Raynold Welwyn, of Sussex, a daughter who married Stephen Wallop, of Over Wallop, in Hampshire, ancestor of the Wallops of Portsmouth, and a son and successor

* HENRY ASHLEY, ESQ., of Wimbourne St. Giles, who married Radegar, daughter of Robert Gilbert, of Somersetshire, and had issue:

** I. HENRY (Sir), his heir:

II. ANTHONY, of Damerham, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Lyte, Esq., of Lyte's Carey, in Somersetshire, and had three sons, viz:

- #1. Anthony, who succeeded his cousin at Wimbourne (see below);
2. Robert, chosen M. P. for Dorchester, 39 Elizabeth; d.s.p.;
3. Francis (Sir), Knight of the Middle Temple, married Anne Samwayes, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Dorothy, who married Danzell Lord Holles.

* HENRY ASHLEY died in 1549, and was succeeded by his older son

** SIR HENRY ASHLEY, of Wimbourne St. Giles, M. P., b. 1519, knighted at the coronation of Queen Mary, October 2, 1553; married Catherine Bassett, daughter of Sir John Bassett, Knt., and was succeeded at his death in 1588 by his son

SIR HENRY ASHLEY, Knt., of Wimbourne St. Giles, Gentleman pensioner to Queen Elizabeth; married Anne, daughter of Lord Burgh, and had four daughters and three sons, all dead s.p., whereupon the family estates passed to his cousin

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY, of Wimbourne St. Giles; sat in several Parliaments, and was highly distinguished by the favor of Queen Elizabeth; was Secretary-at-War in her reign; was created a baronet in 1622; married 1st, Jane Okeover Cokaine, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress

ANNE, who married Sir John Cooper, Baronet, and conveyed the Ashley estates to the Cooper family, by which they are still possessed (Sir Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury).

Sir Anthony Ashley married, 2nd, a lady named Philip, but they had no child. He died January 13, 1628, and as he left no male issue the baronetcy was extinct.

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Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury

RICHARD COOPER, succeeding his father and brother in large estates in Sussex and Southampton, augmented these possessions by the Manor of Paulett, which he purchased in 23rd Henry VIII from Sir Amicis Paulett, Knt. He married June, daughter of John Kingsmill, of Sidmaster, Southampton, and dying May 8, 1566, was succeeded by his oldest son

SIR JOHN COOPER, M.P. in 1586, from Whitechurch, Hants; married Martha Skutt, daughter of Anthony Skutt of Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire; and dying in 1610 was succeeded by his only son

SIR JOHN COOPER, 1st Baronet, of Rockbourne, Southampton, who was created Baronet July 4, 1622; he married first Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Anthony Ashley, Knight, of Wimbourne St. Giles, Dorset, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; he married secondly Mary, relict of Sir Charles Morrison and daughter of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, but had no other issue. He died March 23, 1631, and was succeeded by his elder son

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, first Earl of Shaftesbury, born July 22, 1621. He was made Baron Ashley, of Wimbourne St. Giles, Dorset, April 20, 1661; became a member of the "Cabal" administration; advanced to earldom by titles of Baron Cooper of Paulett, Somerset, and Earl of Shaftesbury, April 23, 1672; the following November was made Lord High Chancellor of England.

Arms of Earl of Shaftesbury:

1 - 4: Arg. 3 bulls passant, sa., armed and unguled,
or, for Ashley;

2 - 3: Gules, a bend engrailed between six lions rampant,
or, for Cooper.

Crest: On a chapeau, gu. turned up, erm., a bull, passant, sa.,
gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed and unguled, or.

Motto: "LOVE, SERVE".

Arg. (Argent) - silver

Passant - walking across a field

SA. (Sable) - black

Armed and unguled - horns and hoofs

OR - gold

Chapeau - cap

Gu. - red

Erm. (Ermine) - white with black spots.

Gorged with ducal coronet - coronet around his neck.

The Arms of Ashley which William Holbrook Ashley brought with him from England are the same as those in quarters 1 and 4 of the arms of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

All the members of the later generations of Ashleys above-mentioned, and all the descendants of the Earls of Shaftesbury, are accounted for of record; and since William Holbrook Ashley, born 1819, was the sixth eldest son of an eldest son named William, the connection of his family with the Ashleys of Wimbourne St. Giles would be several centuries ago.

The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, and the second is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one.

The third of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, and the fourth is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one.

RECORDS OF POMEROY AND LYMAN FAMILIES

POMEROY FAMILY

Generation

RICHARD POMEROY (#4479) was the son of

XVI THOMAS DE LA POMEROY, who married Agnes, daughter of William Kelloway and his wife Joan Barrett. Thomas was the fourth son of

XVII HENRY DE LA POMERAY and his first wife, Alice, daughter of John Raleigh, of Fardell, County Devon; Henry married 2nd Anna, or Amey, daughter of Robert Cammel, of Littleford, County Dorset, widow of Henry Barrett; had no children by second wife. Henry was son of

XVIII SIR EDWARD DE LA POMERAY, who married Margaret, daughter of John Beville; Edward was Sheriff of Devon, 10 Henry VI.; died May 3, 1446; he was son of

XIX THOMAS DE LA POMERAY, name of wife not recorded; he was the youngest son of

XX SIR HENRY DE LA POMERAY, who was 14 years old in 1303; he married, 1st, Johanna, daughter of John, Lord Mules, who was descended from Richard the Fearless and Gunnora; Thomas was son of first wife; Henry married, 2nd, Elizabeth, daughter of John de Powderham. Henry was son of

XXI SIR HENRY DE LA POMERAY, born at Tregoney, County Cornwall, baptized there April 23, 1265; died in 1304; married when 16 years old Amicia, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Camville; Henry was son of

XXII HENRY DE LA POMERAY, died before 12th of July, 9 Edward I.; married Isolda, a widow who died about 6 Edward III.; he was son of

XXIII HENRY DE LA POMERAYE, died about 1235; came of age 16 Henry III, died 21 Henry III, 25 years of age; married Margeria de Vernon, daughter of William DeVernon, Fifth Earl of Devon, and his wife Mabel de Mellent, daughter of Robert de Mellent and his wife Maud de Cornwall; Henry was son of

XXIV HENRY DE POMEROY, married Johanna, daughter of Reginald and sister of Roger de Valletort; was Governor of Rougemont Castle, Exeter, 12-16 John; Sheriff of Devon 6 Henry III.; he was son of

XXV HENRY DE LA POMERAI, died 6 Henry III (1222); married Alicia, daughter of Robert DeVere and wife Maud, daughter of Reginald Earl of Cornwall and wife Beatrice; Henry was son of

XXVI HENRY DE POMERIA; held the Castle of LaPomeraie; was Prepositura (Provost) of Duke of Normandy; seized the stronghold of St. Michael's in Cornwall for King John against Richard I., A.D. 1193; married Matilda, daughter of Andre de Vetrie and Agnes de Cornwall; he was son of

Generation

XXVII

HENRY DE LA POMEREI, died about 1166; married Rohesia, sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall; by marriage with Rohesia, the Manor of Alverton, Penzance, passed from the Earls of Cornwall to the Pomeroy; Henry was son of

XXVIII

JOSCELINUS DE POMERAIE, married Emma; he was born in Normandy, and was son of

XXIX

RADULPHUS DE LA POMMERAIE, born at St. Sauveur de la Pommeraie, about 1030; he was companion of William the Conqueror in the subjugation of England; was in the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, his rank in the Army of the Duke of the Normans being equivalent of Chief of Staff as it is designated now. He received for his assistance fifty-eight Lordships in County Devon, three in Somerset, and others. He was one of the first to acquire a family or surname, and may be considered as a prominent man in his native province. He built the celebrated stronghold of Beri Pomeraie, now called Bery Pomeroy, County Devon, which was the seat of the family for five hundred years. There is no record of the name of his wife. He was the son of

XXX

ROGER, of La Manche, Normandy, who was a large benefactor to the Abbey of St. Mary DuVal.

Roger was a descendant of the Norwegian chief Rollo, or Rolf Ganger, who invaded Normandy in the reign of Charles the Simple, King of France. Cotentin, the home of the Pomeroy family, formed the most important part of the Department of La Manche; it was settled by the Normans, and annexed to Normandy in the reign of the second Duke of Normandy, William Longsword, about 930.

In England, the name appears on the Exon Domesday Book as Pomerei; on the Somerset Domesday Book as Pommeraye; the Battle Abbey Roll spells it Pomerie. It was spelled Pomerae, Pomerei, Pommarie, Pommeraie, and Pomeroy, until 1540, when the last rendition was universally adopted.

The Handbook of Devon says that a fragment of the Norman stronghold, Chateau de la Pommeraie, remains in the Cinglais, not far from Falaise; and that there no doubt was the original "Pomeraie" or orchard, which gave the name to the stronghold of the family.

(From Pomeroy Family, by Albert A. Pomeroy, Library of Congress, CS71, P. 785. 1912.)

Generation

LYMAN FAMILY

JOHN LYMAN (#4103) who married Margaret Gerard, was son of

- XVI HENRY LYMAN, of Navistoke and High Ongar, County Essex, "gentleman"; he had possession of estates of Navistoke and Wethersfield, in 1487; he married Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde, of Wethersfield; he was son of
- XVII THOMAS LYMAN, of Navistoke and Wethersfield; married Elizabeth Lambert, "gentlewoman", (see Lambert family), daughter and heiress of Henry Lambert, of High Ongar, County Essex. Thomas was son of
- XVIII ROBERT LYMAN, of Beawisberg, now called Beaksbourne, who was son of
- XIX SALOMAN LYMAN, became possessed of estate of Beawisberg upon the death of his father
- XX ESPILON LYMAN, alias LEMMAN; was taxed on Beawisberg in 1349; he was son of
- XXI ALISALON LYMAN, purchased land in the Hundred of Beawisberg, County Kent, in time of Edward I.; had possession of said lands 1307-1327; he was son of
- XXII RICHARD LEMAN, held lands of the Knights Templar, County Bedford, in time of Edward I.; he was son of
- XXIII THOMAS LYMAN, alias LEMAN, held lands in County of Wilts in reign of Henry III., and in 3 Edward I. (1275)

The first record of the family is obtained from the Domesday Book. Leman held tenancy of the lands there shown until his death, and he was succeeded in the tenancy by his son Osbert, described as Osbert Fil Leman, in the time of Henry I. Osbert was succeeded by his two sons John and Richard. This first Richard had a son John who held lands in Southampton, in the time of Henry II and Richard I. He was succeeded by his eldest son Eldred who continued in possession of the lands with his brother Robert. Eldred had two sons, Alan and Robert; Alan held lands in County Cambridge of the Knights Templar, in the time of Henry III.

(From Genealogy of the Lyman Family, by Lyman Coleman, D.D. -- Library of Congress CS71. L986 1872.)

Generation

LAMBERT FAMILY

ELIZABETH LAMBERT, who married Thomas Lyman (Lyman family, Generation XVII), was daughter of

- XVIII HENRY LAMBERT, Esquire, of Ongar. He was son of
 XIX ROGER LAMBERT (or Robert), Esquire, of Owlton, who was son of
 XX SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, who married Johanna, or Joane, sister and co-heir of Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Kyme (See de Umfraville family); Sir William was son of
 XXI ALAN LAMBERT, Esquire, of Owlton, time Richard II and Henry IV, who was son of
 XXII SIR NICHOLAS LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton and of Owlton, time of Edward III and Richard II.; he was son of
 XXIII SIR HENRY LAMBERT, Knight, of Owlton, County of Durham, time of Edward II.; married Isabella Lambert; he was son of
 XXIV SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, time Edward I.; married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Cresey, Knight; Sir William was son of
 XXV. SIR THOMAS LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, time of Henry III; he was son of
 XXVI SIR JOHN LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, living in A.D. 1187; he was son of
 XXVII SIR EDWARD LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, time of Richard I; he was son of
 XXVIII SIR JOHN LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, time of Henry II; he was son of
 XXIX SIR HENRY LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, time of King Stephen, who was heir and son of
 XXX SIR HUGH FITZ LAMBERT, Knight, Lord of Skipton, in Cravin, County of York, in time of Henry I; married Maud, daughter of Peter Ross, Lord of Ross, County York; Sir Hugh Fitz was son of
 XXXI SIR RADULPHUS LAMBERT, Knight, grandson of Lambert, Count of Loraine and Mons; came to England with his kinsman William the Conqueror, and was present at the Battle of Hastings. He had a grant of divers lands and manors, in the County of York, the chief seat being Skipton in Cravin. He married Alidnora, daughter of Sir Ralph deToney, a Norman nobleman, who came into England with William The Conqueror and was one of his chief generals at the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066.

(From Genealogy of the Lyman Family, by Lyman Coleman, D.D.)

Generation

DeUMFRAVILLE FAMILY

JOHANNA (Joane) DeUMFRAVILLE, wife of Sir William Lambert (Generation XX), was daughter of

- XXI SIR THOMAS DeUMFRAVILLE, Knight, Lord DeRiddesdale and Lord Kyme, and his wife Lady Agnes; living at time of Henry IV.; he was son of
- XXII SIR THOMAS DeUMFRAVILLE, of Harbottle Castle, Northumberland; married Joane, daughter of Lord Adam de Rodam, County of Northumberland; died about 1386; he was son of
- XXIII ROBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, 3rd Earl of Angus of the DeUmfraville family, and his second wife, Lady Alianora (or Helen); Robert was son of
- XXIV GILBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, 2nd Earl of Angus of the DeUmfraville family, Baron Prudhoe, Lord of Riddesdale; being an infant at the death of his father, 1245, his guardianship was committed to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who paid 10,000 £ for the wardship. He married Agnes (or Elizabeth) Comyn, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and Elizabeth DeQuincey. Gilbert died 1307. He was son of
- XXV GILBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, Lord Umfraville of Prudhoe and Riddesdale in Northumberland; he married in 1242 Matilda, Countess of Angus in her own right, lineal descendant of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. In his wife's right Gilbert became Earl of Angus, the first of his family. He died 1245. He was son of
- XXVI SIR RICHARD DeUMFRAVILLE, who married Matilda DeTorrington, cousin and co-heiress of Matthew Lord of Torrington; Richard was son of
- XXVII ROBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, who died 29th Henry II, in lifetime of his father,
- XXVIII SIR ODOWELL DeUMFRAVILLE, Knight, who was son of
- XXIX SIR ROBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, Knight, Lord Baron of Prudhoe, Lord of Riddesdale, County Northumberland; living 31st Henry I, 5th Stephen, 1st Henry II.; he was son of
- XXX GILBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, in time of Henry I gave a rent-charge unto the monks of Tewksbury for the soul of his wife; he was son of
- XXXI SIR ROBERT DeUMFRAVILLE, Lord of Tours and Vian, Normandy, commonly called "Robert with a beard", kinsman to William the Conqueror, with whom he came to England, and who in the tenth year of his reign gave him the forest of Riddesdale, with all the castles, manors, etc., that were formerly possessed by Mildred, son of Akman, Lord of Riddesdale, and which came to the King upon his conquest of England.

(From Genealogy of Lyman Family, by Lyman Coleman;
Cokayne, Complete Peerage, Vol. 1.)

ROYAL DESCENTS

THROUGH LYMAN-LAMBERT-DeUMFRAVILLE LINE

Generation

- XXIV LADY AGNES (or Elizabeth) COMYN (or Cumyn) who married Gilbert DeUmfraville, 2nd Earl of Angus of the DeUmfraville family (died 1307), was the third daughter of
- XXV LADY ELIZABETH DeQUINCEY, who married Alexander, Baron Comyn (or Cumyn), second Earl of Buchan, died 1289; she was the third daughter of
- XXVI ROGER DeQUINCEY, second Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland, died 1264; he married Lady Helen (or Alianora), daughter of Alan McDonal, Lord of Galloway, descendant of David I. of Scotland; Roger was son of
- XXVII LADY MARGARET DeBELLOMONT (or Beaumont), who married Saier de Quincey, created 1207 Earl of Winchester, one of the Magna Charta Sureties, died 1219; she was daughter of
- XXVIII ROBERT DeBELLOMONT (or Beaumont), third Earl of Leicester, High Constable of England, died 1190, and his wife Lady Petronella, daughter of Hugh Grentesmaisnil, High Steward of England; Robert was son of
- XXIX ROBERT DeBELLOMONT (or Beaumont), second Earl of Leicester, justiciary of England, died 1168, and his wife Lady Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Waer, Earl of Norfolk; Robert was son of
- XXX LADY ISABEL DeVERMANDOIS, by her first husband, ROBERT de BEAUMONT, Earl of Mellent, first Baron de Bellomont (Beaumont), and created Earl of Leicester; (her second husband was Lord William deWarrenne, Earl of Warren and Surrey). Lady Isabel was daughter of
- XXXI HUGH MAGNUS (Hugh the Great), Duke of France and Burgundy, Marquis of Orleans and Count of Paris and Vermandois, who married, third, LADY ADELHEID, daughter of Herbert, Count of Vermandois; Hugh was son of
- XXXII HENRY I, King of France, and his third wife, Anne of Russia, daughter of Jaroslaus the Halt, Grand Duke of Russia, son of Vladimir I, first Czar of Russia; Henry's father was
- XXXIII ROBERT SANCTUS, King of France 988; his father was
- XXXIV HUGH CAPET, King of France 987; died 996; his father was
- XXXV HUGH MAGNUS, Duke of France and Burgundy, Marquis of Orleans, and Count of Paris, died 956, and his wife Adelheid, or Hedwig, daughter of
- XXXVI HENRY I, Auceps, the Emperor.

Generation

LADY HELEN (or Alianora) McDONAL (Generation XXVI), who married Roger DeQuincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester, son of Saier de Quincey, was daughter of

XXVII MARGARET, who married Alan McDonal, Laird of Galloway; she was the eldest daughter of

XXVIII DAVID, Earl of Huntington, who married Maud, daughter of Hugh Kyviliok, Earl Palatine of Chester; David was son of

XXIX HENRY, Prince of Scotland, who married Ada (or Adeline), daughter of William de Warrenne, second Earl of Surrey, and his wife Isabel de Vermandois (her second marriage); Henry was the only son of

XXX DAVID I, King of Scotland; married Maud, daughter of Waldeophus, Earl of Northumberland, and his wife Judith, daughter of Lambert of Lens, Count of Louvaine, and his wife Adelaide, sister, (or half-sister) of William the Conqueror.

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ROGER DeQUINCEY, who married Helen (or Alianora) McDonal (Generation XXVI), was son of

XXVII SAIER (or SAHER) DeQUINCEY, who was one of the Barons present at Lincoln when William the Lion, of Scotland, did homage to the English monarch. He was created Earl of Winchester, before 1210. He was one of the first Barons to contend for the Charter of Liberty, and is credited with having rewritten it from the Charter of Henry I. and the Saxon Code. He was elected one of the 25 Barons who were to enforce the Magna Charta and govern the kingdom, but was excommunicated with other Barons the following year. In 1218 he went with the Earls of Chester and Arundel to the Holy Land, and died 1219, in the progress toward Jerusalem. He married, before 6 John (1204), Margaret, daughter of Robert-Blanchemains de Bellomont, or Beaumont, Third Earl of Leicester, and his wife Lady Petronella. The parents of Saier de Quincey were

XXVIII SAHER DE QUINCEY, who had grant from Henry II of manor of Bushby, Northamptonshire; married Maud de St. Liz, probably daughter of Simon de St. Liz, created Earl of Northampton and Huntington, and his wife Maud, daughter of Waltheof, First Earl of Northampton and Northumberland; Waltheof was son of Syward, Saxon Earl of Northumberland.

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XXIX ADA, or Adeline, who married HENRY, Prince of Scotland, was daughter of

XXX WILLIAM DE WARRENNE, second Earl of Surrey, and his wife Isabel de Vermandois (her second marriage); William was son of

Generation

XXXI WILLIAM, Earl of Warrenne, created Earl of Surrey, a companion of William the Conqueror, and his wife GUNDRED, who was daughter of

XXXII WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR and Matilda of Flanders.

Lady Matilda was descendant of Charlemagne, of Alfred the Great, and of Baldwin I, "Bras de Fer", A.D. 858-879, Count of Flanders, great-grandson of Lyderick, Count of Harlebek, first hereditary Governor of Flanders.

(From "Your Family Tree", Jordan-Kimball; "Americans of Royal Descent", Charles Henry Browning, Library of Congress CS 55 B 88 1900; "Descendants of Magna Charta Barons", Charles Henry Browning, Library of Congress CS 55 B 86; Cokayne, Complete Peerage, Vol. 1; The Scots' Peerage, by Sir James Balfour Paul, Vol. 1.)

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LADY ISABEL de VERMANDOIS (Generation XXX) was the daughter of Hugh Magnus (Generation XXXI) and his wife

XXXI LADY ADELHEID, Countess of Vermandois; her father was

XXXII HERBERT IV, Count of Vermandois; his father was

XXXIII OTHO, Count of Vermandois; his father was

XXXIV HERBERT III, Count of Vermandois; he was son of Albert I, Count of Vermandois (who was a descendant of Charlemagne through his oldest son Pepin), and his wife

XXXV GERBERGA, who was daughter of

XXXVI LOUIS IV, King of France, and Princess Gerberga, daughter of Henry I, Auceps, the Emperor; Louis's father was

XXXVII CHARLES III, the Simple, King of France, who married Edgina, daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England (and granddaughter of Alfred the Great); Charles was son of

XXXVIII LOUIS II (or III), King of France, born 844, Emperor 878, died 879, and his second wife Adelheid; Louis was son of

XXXIX CHARLES II, the Bald, King of France, and his wife Ermintrude, or Hermintrudis, daughter of Odo, Count of Orleans; Charles was son of

XL LOUIS I, the Gentle, King of France, by his second wife Judith, "the fair maid of Bavaria"; Louis I was the third son of

XLI CHARLEMAGNE and his wife, Princess Hildegarde of Savoy.

Generation

(From "Your Family Tree", Jordan-Kimball, and "Americans of Royal Descent", Charles Henry Browning.)

"Your Family Tree" shows pedigree of Charlemagne to Aeneas, Ascanius, Numerius Julius Caesar, Marc Antony; also to Heli, King of the Britons, and Lud, King of the Britons, B.C. 54, who was there when Caesar invaded England.

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MATILDA, COUNTESS OF ANGUS, who married Gilbert DeUmfraville (Generation XXV) was daughter of

XXVI MALCOLM, 5th Earl of Angus, and his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey Berkeley, living 1225; Malcolm was son of

XXVII DUNCAN, 4th Earl of Angus; he was son of

XXVIII GILCHRIST, 3rd Earl of Angus, and his wife ADA; Ada's father was

XXIX HENRY, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Huntington, who married Ada, or Adama, daughter of William, Earl of Warrenne and Surry, and his wife ISABEL deVERMANDOIS; their children were William the Lion, King of Scotland, died 1214; David, Earl of Huntington, and Ada who married Gilchrist; Henry's father was

XXX DAVID I. (Saint David), King of Scotland, 1124, died 1153; married Maud, daughter of Waldeofus, Earl of Northumberland, and his wife Judith (whose mother, Adelaide de Gaud, Countess of Albemarle, was a half-sister of William the Conqueror); David's father was

XXXI MALCOLM III, Canmore, King of Scotland, proclaimed King at Scone April 25, 1057; killed 1093; his wife was Princess Margaret, daughter of Prince Edward the Exile.

PRINCESS MARGARET (Generation XXXI), who married Malcolm III, was daughter of

XXXII PRINCE EDWARD THE EXILE, who married Agatha, daughter of Jaroslaus the Halt, Grand Duke of Russia 1015-1052, and his wife Engerherde, sister of Olaus the Bold, King of Norway; Edward was son of

XXXIII EDMUND II, "Ironsides", King of England, b. 989, married 1014 Lady Elgitha, widow of Sigefrith the Dane; died 1016; Edmund's father was

XXXIV ETHELRED II, "The Unready", born 968, King of England 979-1016, married Lady Aelflaed, daughter of Earl Thorad; he succeeded his half-brother, Edward the Martyr; was son of

Generation

- XXXV EDGAR THE PEACEFUL, King of England, born 943, King 959-975; married Lady Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devon; Edgar was son of
- XXXVI EDMUND I, "Magnificus", born 922, King 940-946; married Lady Edgiva ("the fairies' gift"); he was son of
- XXXVII EDWARD THE ELDER, King of England 901-924; married (3rd) Lady Edgina, daughter of Earl Sigelline; he was son of
- XXXVIII ALFRED THE GREAT, born 849, married in 869 Lady Alswitha, daughter of the Mercian Earl, Ethelred the Great, and Edburga his wife.

(From "Your Family Tree", pp. 54 et seq; record goes back to Cerdic, reigned 519-534 A.D.)

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- XXX MALCOLM III, Canmore, King of Scotland, who married Princess Margaret, was son of
- XXXI DUNCAN I, King of Scotland.

The pedigree of the Kings of Scotland is shown in "Your Family Tree" (Jordan-Kimball), p. 43 et seq., to Fiacha Firmara, who was the son of Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamroch, the 81st monarch of Ireland, who was slain at Tara, and who reigned 384 to 324 B.C.

The same book, pp. 23 et seq., shows pedigree of the Kings of Scythia and Ireland to Baath, who received Scythia as his lot upon the division by Japhet, son of Noah! The authority given is manuscript of Edward Junius Edwards, arranged from O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees.

The authors of "Your Family Tree" quote Dr. E. M. Best, of McGill University, Montreal, as follows:

"Every one of us is descended from William the Conqueror, and Anglo-Saxons are, all of us, at least thirtieth cousins to each other";

and Miss Kimball refers to the English people as "the inbred descendants of Charlemagne".

The same book further says:

"The descent of the British people, as far as traced back to Charlemagne and Alfred the Great, extends down a myriad of lines, four of which are compiled in records examined by us:

(a) Through Isabel de Vermandois, from her father Hugh the Great, son of Henry I, King of France;

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(b) Through Isabel from her mother, Adelheid de Vermandois;

(c) Through Lady Alice deCourteney, wife of Aymar de Taillefer * * ;

(d) Through the Plantagenets and other descendants of Matilda of Flanders, wife of William the Conqueror, herself descended from Alfred and Charlemagne alike.

"As to the last two, most distinguished of all our forbears, yours and mine, the historians have this to say:

"'Alike for what he did and what he was, there is none to equal Alfred in the whole line of English sovereigns, and no monarch in history as well deserved the title of "the Great".' (Article in Encyclopoedia Brittannica).

"As to Charlemagne, we read * * ' * * "Excelling all men of his time, to all alike dread and beloved, by all alike admired".'"

Of Lady Isabel de Vermandois, it is stated that she married successively two Norman lords, Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester, and later William de Warrenne, Earl of Warren and Surrey. Isabel was daughter of Hugh the Great, Duke of France and Burgundy, and through six separate strains descended from Charlemagne, while her mother, Adelheid de Vermandois, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great;

"The virtues and charms of this far-off lady concern us very little; so also the manly qualities of either of the earls, although all three of these once exalted personages were no doubt ancestors of yours, gentle reader, as well as of both the present writers. * * A very large (although indefinable) percentage of British and American families of marked originality and energy are descended from Isabel. * *

"If the ancestry of a single person running back to the twelfth century could be written out, using a square inch to each name, it would occupy about a fourth of a square mile. * * No one can guess how many tangled lines lead down to him from Isabel, or even from Henry I, Edward I, and Robert Bruce. * *

"A boasted 'line of long descent' is therefore only the merest fragment of a man's genealogy, and differs from other lines only in being for a time a shade more conspicuous, or because some one has taken the pains to trace and record it."

509 Albee Building, Washington, D.C.
April 21, 1948

Mr. Walter E. Corbin,
Florence, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Corbin:

After so long a time I have completed copying the twenty-one pages of material you so kindly sent last year, and I return your manuscript herewith, together with a typed copy. I can send further typed copies if you wish them; we have an electric typewriter in the office, and I was able to make a number of copies at one writing.

The additions for the Bartletts and Kings are most helpful, in completing our records and in furnishing many connecting links.

The Kingsley pages, I am sorry to say, seem to be out of our direct line. After the pages of our record were mimeographed, I found a considerable amount of information about the Kingsleys, and enclose a typed copy of it. Much of it came from Mrs. W. B. Marston (Caroline Andrews) of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, whose mother, ~~Lyman~~ Frances Kingsley, was a great-granddaughter of Moses and Abigail ~~Philip~~ Kingsley; and further information was found in the Parsons Genealogy (Henry Parsons, 1912), and the Montague Genealogy (George William Montague, 1886). According to our information, our George Kingsley (No. 9 on page 12 of our record) was the son of Asahel Kingsley, born May 27 1771, and his wife Abigail Parsons, baptized July 17 1774; she was sister of Mary ("Polly") who married Preserved Bartlett (your pages 12-15), and of Sarah ("Sally") who was the first wife of Asahel's brother Moses. Asahel's parents were Moses Kingsley, born Jan. 29 1742 (or 1744), and Abigail Lyman Kingsley, born Jan. 21 1744. That Moses was son of Moses born Sept. 3 1707, and Mary (Clary) Hutchinson Kingsley, and a brother of Samuel⁴ Kingsley on your page 1. Probably the George Kingsley who bought land from the Ripleys and from Asahel Kingsley (pages 5-6 of your papers) was our George; he was married in Chesterfield in December 1823. The George who in 1836 was "of the city of Boston" could hardly have been ours, who was living in Chautauqua, New York, in that year.

So far we have found no information about children of Asahel and Abigail Parsons Kingsley, other than George. I hesitate to mention to you any information which we lack, after the great amount you have furnished us; but if there is easily available anything about those children it would be much appreciated. They probably were from Chesterfield.

I enclose copies of notes on Alvord, Barker, Denslow and Graves families, which I found at the Library, which seem to tie in with the Bartletts (your pages 9-10) and Kings (your pages 16-17).

Won't you please tell me how we may repay in part at least your kindness in furnishing us those most enlightening pages?

Very truly yours,

Enc.
Registered

Mabel E. Ashley

✓
Children of Asahel Kingsley + Abigail Parsons

George b. 1801 ^{Int. 4-27-1823} m. Nancy Baker b. 3-17-1802 ^{III-26} (2hon)

11 ch. b. Hesketh 1824 - 1844

3 b. Kingsley 1 2 Phelps 1 2 Southampton

4 in Chautauque N.Y

George Kingsley } m Dec. 3 1823

Nancy Baker } Bible Record.

^{Rev.} by Isaiah Waters

C. J. this record in VR ?

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is illegible due to extreme fading and blurring.

Isahel Kingsley



Deed 1800
Northampton
17 - 232

Dec. 6 1800

That we
Ebenezer Kingsley and } of Chesterfield Hampshire Co. Mass.
Asahel Kingsley } yeomen
for \$ 1270 conveys to
Moses Kingsley of Chesterfield
a certain tract of land lying & being in Chesterfield
viz — the whole of the original Lot No. 33 in
Hingham Propriety excepting about Ten Acres
taken off on the East end of said lot
also the whole of the land that belongs to original
Lot No. Thirty two and in Hingham Propriety
which lies East of the road that goes from the
Center Meeting House in sd Chesterfield to Seth
Taylor's excepting about Ten acres taken off from
the east end of said Lot said Tract of Land is
bounded as follows — viz.,
Southwardly on Eli Bryants Land and Seth Taylor
jr's Land and Westwardly partly on Jacob Litchfield
and partly on the aforesd Road on the North
partly on Asahel Kingsley and partly on Deacon
Moses Kingsley on the East on land lately owned
by Ezra Phillips containing about one hundred and
Thirty Seven Acres be the same more or less.
To Have & to Hold — — — etc — —

Witnesses —

Benjamin Bonney
Benja^a Bonney Jun^r

Ebenezer Kingsley 
Asahel Kingsley 

Sarah wife of Ebenezer Kingsley } relinquish all their
Abigail wife of Asahel Kingsley } claims & dower rights.

Recd — Dec. 8 1800 { Deed at Northampton
Levi Lyman Reg^r { Book 17 p 232

Name		Address		City	State
First Name	Last Name	Street	City		
John	Smith	123 Main St	New York	New York	New York
Jane	Smith	123 Main St	New York		
Robert	Smith	123 Main St	New York		
Mary	Smith	123 Main St	New York		
William	Johnson	456 Elm St	Los Angeles	California	California
Elizabeth	Johnson	456 Elm St	Los Angeles		
Charles	Johnson	456 Elm St	Los Angeles		
Anna	Johnson	456 Elm St	Los Angeles		
James	Brown	789 Oak St	Chicago	Illinois	Illinois
Margaret	Brown	789 Oak St	Chicago		
Frank	Brown	789 Oak St	Chicago		
Lucy	Brown	789 Oak St	Chicago		
David	Wilson	101 Pine St	San Francisco	California	California
Emily	Wilson	101 Pine St	San Francisco		
George	Wilson	101 Pine St	San Francisco		
Helen	Wilson	101 Pine St	San Francisco		
Richard	Davis	202 Cedar St	Portland	Oregon	Oregon
Sarah	Davis	202 Cedar St	Portland		
Thomas	Davis	202 Cedar St	Portland		
Patricia	Davis	202 Cedar St	Portland		
Edward	Miller	303 Birch St	Seattle	Washington	Washington
Frances	Miller	303 Birch St	Seattle		
Harold	Miller	303 Birch St	Seattle		
Virginia	Miller	303 Birch St	Seattle		
Benjamin	Garcia	404 Spruce St	San Antonio	Texas	Texas
Isabella	Garcia	404 Spruce St	San Antonio		
Samuel	Garcia	404 Spruce St	San Antonio		
Christina	Garcia	404 Spruce St	San Antonio		
Jonathan	Lee	505 Willow St	Phoenix	Arizona	Arizona
Katherine	Lee	505 Willow St	Phoenix		
Gregory	Lee	505 Willow St	Phoenix		
Angela	Lee	505 Willow St	Phoenix		
Christopher	White	606 Ash St	Denver	Colorado	Colorado
Stephanie	White	606 Ash St	Denver		
Timothy	White	606 Ash St	Denver		
Rebecca	White	606 Ash St	Denver		
Andrew	Harris	707 Hickory St	San Diego	California	California
Michelle	Harris	707 Hickory St	San Diego		
Kevin	Harris	707 Hickory St	San Diego		
Deborah	Harris	707 Hickory St	San Diego		
Joseph	Clark	808 Sycamore St	San Jose	California	California
Christine	Clark	808 Sycamore St	San Jose		
Anthony	Clark	808 Sycamore St	San Jose		
Kimberly	Clark	808 Sycamore St	San Jose		
Matthew	King	909 Magnolia St	San Francisco	California	California
Heather	King	909 Magnolia St	San Francisco		
Christopher	King	909 Magnolia St	San Francisco		
Michelle	King	909 Magnolia St	San Francisco		
Robert	Scott	1010 Dogwood St	San Francisco	California	California
Elizabeth	Scott	1010 Dogwood St	San Francisco		
William	Scott	1010 Dogwood St	San Francisco		
Mary	Scott	1010 Dogwood St	San Francisco		

ANCESTORS OF _____
WHO MARRIED _____

CHART No. _____
CONTINUATION OF A

b.	AT	A
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	B
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	C
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	D
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	E
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	F
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	G
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	H
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	J
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	K
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	L
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	M
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	N
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	O
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	P
d.	AT	
m.	AT	
RES.		
b.	AT	Q
d.	AT	

James Bridgman

b. _____ AT
d. 1676 AT
m. _____ AT
RES. *Hartford 1641 spfd 1643-55
Northampton 1655*

John Bridgman

G. FATHER
b. July 7 1645 AT
d. Apr. 7 1712 *in 67y* AT
m. Jan. 11 1670 AT
RES. _____

Isaac Sheldon

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT
m. _____ AT
RES. _____

Mary Sheldon

G. MOTHER
b. 1653 AT
d. Apr. 28 1728 *A 75?* AT

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT
m. _____ AT
RES. _____

G. FATHER
b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT
m. _____ AT
RES. _____

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT

G. MOTHER
b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT
m. _____ AT
RES. _____

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT

b.	AT	
d.	AT	

Deliverance Bridgman

FATHER
b. Mar. 17 1676 AT
d. Feb. 2 1738 *A 62* AT

MOTHER
m. Nov. 26 1702 AT
RES. _____

Noah Bridgman. RES. _____

b. July 24 1706 AT
d. Mar. 1776 *A 70* AT

wid. Joanna (Taylor) King

MOTHER
b. _____ AT
d. Jan. 23 1741 *A 75* AT

b. BORN
d. DIED
m. MARRIED
RES. RESIDENCE

ANCESTORS OF _____

WHO MARRIED _____

CHART No. J
CONTINUATION OF

Robert¹ Bartlett

G. FATHER

b. _____ AT
d. Mar. 14 1676 AT Nhn TR-OB-137
m. _____ AT
RES. _____

RES.

Anne

G. MOTHER

b. _____ AT
d. July 3 1676 AT Nhn. TR-OB-138

RES.

G. FATHER

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT
m. _____ AT
RES. _____

RES.

G. MOTHER

b. _____ AT
d. _____ AT

b. _____ AT	A
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	B
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	C
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	D
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	E
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	F
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	G
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	H
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	J
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	K
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	L
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	M
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	N
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	O
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	P
d. _____ AT	
m. _____ AT	
RES. _____	
b. _____ AT	Q
d. _____ AT	

Preserved³ Bartlett
RES. Northampton.
d. Feb. 24 1762 AT Nhn. CR
b. Aug. 29 1689 AT
Sarah Baldwin
MOTHER
b. 1650 AT
d. Jan. 17 1717 (GS) AT Nhn.
FATHER
b. 1638 AT
d. Feb. 21 1712 (GS) AT Nhn.

b. BORN
d. DIED
m. MARRIED
RES. RESIDENCE







